

Tomorrow's news today!

Plebiscite defeated; Dent resigns!

It was a furious Mayor Ivor Dent who stormed into City Council chambers Wednesday night to tender his immediate resignation from the office.

Unfortunately, all the City aldermen were at home watching TV, so the mayor's resignation will have to wait a couple of days.

Speaking off-the-cuff to a group of mildly bemused passers-by, Dent was heard to rage, "I wanted to be the mayor of a progressive forward-looking City; a City in which any multi-million dollar entrepreneur or sports baron could feel perfectly at ease while dipping into the public treasury, secure in the knowledge that the people of this City, kept as they are in almost total ignorance by a self-serving, dishonest Council and a snivelling, spineless excuse for local media, wouldn't even begin to find out until it was years too late."

At this point, the mayor, visibly overcome with intense emotions, fell to the steps of City Hall and began weeping.

"But what do I get instead?" he asked. "A City where the voters, despite all our efforts to mystify the issues and hoodwink the public generally, turn on me, ME, their duly elected mayor, and return a vote that virtually ensures we will have to host the 1978 Commonwealth games at a sensible cost and without any of the wonderful back room profiteering that has characterized my term in office."

Dent then speculated that it was time to "move on to greener pastures" and spoke whistfully for several minutes about the job he had been offered with the Edmonton Exhibition Association.

"They appreciate a man of my talents," he said.

The resignation, which Dent had been threatening for weeks, but which most observers felt was a promise too good to be true, came directly on the heels of the final tally in Wednesday night's public plebiscite on the Games.

The plebiscite asked the citizens of Edmonton to approve a bylaw which

would allow City Hall to borrow \$11.6 million to help finance the Games.

The citizens of Edmonton, finally woke up to the shenanigans and deceit that had characterized the City's (and, in particular, Hal Pawson's) promotional campaign that had urged them to vote "Yes" returned a 93% "No" verdict.

Speculating on the outcome, the Edmonton Journal's Barry Westgate said, "It's those God Damned unions... and the taxi drivers... and the nurses, too... and those long-haired lefty kooks... and the NDP... and the empty-headed academics... and the... What the Hell am I going to have to write about now???"

Lyall Roper, prime mover behind the "Yes" campaign, had reportedly made a withdrawal of an "undetermined amount" from that campaign's bank account and, when last heard of, was headed towards "a possible site for the 1984 Games--the Bahamas, perhaps."

His resignation probably marks the end of Mayor Dent's mercurial political career which saw him rise from a University academic to a City alderman, to Mayor in eight short years.

When questioned, Hal Pawson said that he had no comment, but talked enigmatically about "going back to the farm team, and regaining my feel for the land speculators."

The reversal in what everyone had been predicting would be an easy victory for the "Yes" side caught most local political pundits by surprise, with the notable exception of noted CFRN talk-show host Jim Roberts who, in his characteristic manner said:

"So help I'll kill every last of them dirty no-good gooks! I'll main 'em! I'll eat their intestines out with my bare teeth! Nnnngaaarrnngghh!"

It is now expected that the Games will go ahead peacefully, as planned originally in the City's 1972 proposal which called for a ceiling on expenditures of \$10 million.

by Mike Banuku

City settles (almost) with CUPE

Local 30 of the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) has settled its contract dispute with the City.

A government supervised vote took place at the end of February. By a slim majority the union workers voted to accept the contract which covers a two year period and offers roughly a 20% wage increase and some fringe benefits.

Local 30 represents most of the outside workers employed by the city such as mechanics, equipment operators, plumbers, and maintenance.

It appears that without the overwhelming support for the contract and with generally spiraling costs of living, the City will be facing Local 30 in another contract dispute in a year's time. This dispute will probably be similar to the one currently arising out of the ALCB workers' dissatisfaction.

CUPE Local 52 still has not settled its contract dispute with the city, even after 10 months of negotiation. Local 52 represents the inside workers employed by City Hall such as filing clerks, telephone operators and typists.

Lloyd Egens has replaced Dave Adams

as the local's president. The dispute ranges around wage disparity between City wages and industry wages.

Review approach to "primitives", says Leacock

Much of the history of the non-imperialist world has been obscured by the post-colonial tendency to categorize events, rather than to explore the process. The result is a static view of history, which often ignores the realities of life circumstances.

Seeing situations with a post-colonial bias results in a naive lumping of all pre-colonial societies under the label "primitive". The fact that class societies were developing in Africa, South America and Central America before the West arrived has been completely overlooked.

So said Eleanor Leacock at a noon-hour meeting in the Tory Turtle at the University of Alberta on March 11. Ms. Leacock is the Chairman of the Anthropology Department at the City University of New



IN THE LAST DAYS OF THE CAMPAIGN, representatives of the "Yes" campaign were often greeted with something less than open hospitality by the general public. Shown here is an unidentified "Yes" campaigner being ferociously attacked just minutes after opening his speech.

Angola boycott works Imports cut in half

Just to reaffirm your commitment to boycotting as your way of contributing to the cause of liberation groups, there is news from Ottawa that the boycott against Angola coffee is working effectively.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that the imports of Angolan green coffee dropped from 10.6 million pounds for the first six months of 1972 to 5.4 million pounds for the same period in 1973.

The campaign has been mounted against three Canadian coffee companies to cut their imports of Angola green coffee.

Angola is one of three Portuguese

colonies in Africa.

A special tax levied on all coffee exports is funneled directly into buying arms to repress the liberation movements of the Angolan people.

Each Canadian who buys any of the following brands of coffee is financing the repression of Angolans.
General Foods: Yuban, Maxwell House, Maxim, Sanka, Brim.
Nestles: Nescafe, Taster's Choice.
Standard Brands: Chase & Sanborn.

The brands which do not contain Angolan green coffee are: Brooke Bond, Nabob, Good Host, Mother Parker's, Stirling and Pride of Arabia.

York, and is currently involved in research on education in pre-colonial societies.

She went on to explain that in such pre-colonial societies as the Ibo of Nigeria and the Iroquois of North America "the spheres of activity of men and women were autonomous. There was no need for one to be deferential to the other."

It was only when their cultures were threatened from the outside that decision-making became crystallized. The status of women was most endangered by the colonial encroachment because land rights were given by colonial powers to the men rather than to the women. Hence the previously dispersed decision-making process was thrown completely off balance.

In many instances, women of pre-industrial societies wielded considerable

influence in the areas of settling disputes, deciding who was to make tools and when, deciding when war was made, when peace was made, and so on. Frequently, major economic decisions were made by women.

A reinterpretation of extant literature on these cultures is absolutely mandatory, claims Ms. Leacock. Anthropologists have to look at what the people were really doing. Too often the schematic interpretations which many anthropologists are currently prone to are nothing but distortions of what really took place.

And that is the worst kind of racism of all.

by Donaleen Saul

cheap thrillz (and coming events)

Tuesday, March 19

Brahms Recital
Violinist Mary Clarke will present an all-Brahms recital at 8 p.m. in Con Hall. No charge.

Boreal Circle
Don Gill, Director of the Boreal Institute, will speak on some problems in the development of Siberia at 8 p.m. in the 4th floor cafeteria of the Biological Sciences Centre.

POUNDMAKER

POUNDMAKER is published weekly on Mondays by the Harvey G. Thomgirt Publishing Society, an incorporated non-profit society, from offices located at 11129 - 80th Avenue, Edmonton; phone 433-5041. Single copies are free at all outlets. Subscriptions cost \$7.00 for one year and \$12.00 for two years. Any and all volunteers are welcome. Press releases, letters, money, food, beer, editorial submissions, etc. must be received by the Friday before publication. POUNDMAKER is printed by Central Web Offset Limited.

POUNDMAKER is a member of Canadian University Press (CUP) and the Youthstream Advertising Co-operative and receives Liberation News Service (LNS) through the Edmonton branch of the Industrial Workers of the World.

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POUNDMAKER's advertising rates are: classified ads are free; full back page for \$250; regular full page for \$220; half page for \$110; quarter page for \$60; one column inch for \$4; and one agate line costs 28.5¢. Special discounts are given for cash and long-term contracts (over four issues).

STAFF THIS ISSUE



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Name

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City.....Prov.....

Salt of the Earth

The Women's Programme Centre is presenting the film "Salt of the Earth" at 8 p.m. at McDougall United Church, 101 Street and McDonald Drive. No admission charge but donations accepted.

Wednesday, March 20

Fashion Flight

Fashion Flight will take place at 7 p.m. at the Edmonton Inn. Tickets \$4.00.

Pianist Ela

Piano Recital

Pianist Elaine Dobek, third-year Bachelor of Music student, will present her junior recital at 5 p.m. in Con Hall. No charge.

Flute Recital

Alan Clarke, advanced student in Music, will present his senior flute recital in Con Hall. No charge.

Botany Seminar

David Siminovich will present a seminar on "Frost hardiness" at 4:30 p.m. in CW 20 of the Biological Sciences Centre.

String Quartet

The U. of A. String Quartet will present Bartok Quartets #3 and #4 in AV Theatre 1 of the Humanities Centre. No charge.

Thursday, March 21

Senior Recital

Clarinetist Deborah Alpaugh, fourth-year Music student, will present her senior recital at 8 p.m. in Con Hall. Free.

Musical Evening

A lecture-concert by Dr. Peter Hardwick will be presented on "Viols in the Courts of Tudor England," illustrated by many performances of the Collegium Musicum under his direction. Sponsored by the Guild for Medieval and Renaissance Studies: free coffee and refreshment, all welcome. In Tory 14-14 at 8:15 p.m.

CONSOCS

The Campus Club of the Constitutional Socialist Party is sponsoring a panel on the topic: "Why Canada Needs a New Socialist Party". Speakers will include W. Askin, Will Milewicz and Prof. H. Garfinkle. Noon, SUB 158A (Med. Room).

Friday, March 22

Piano Recital

Dawn Drews, third-year student of Music, will present her junior piano recital at 5 p.m. in Con Hall. Free.

Bartok Series

U. of A. String Quartet will present their second concert of Bartok Quartets. 8 p.m. in Con Hall. No charge.

Liberation Support Movement

The LSM Information Center in Vancouver is conducting its fifth tour of Western Canada. It will be in Edmonton at 8 p.m. in Tory TL-12. The presentation will include films, slide-shows, speakers, etc. A donation will be collected at the door to support the work of African liberation movements.

"End of the Dialogue"

The Free Southern Africa Committee will present the film "End of the Dialogue" at 12 noon in SUB 142.

Saturday, March 23

Tennis Tournament

U of A Tennis Club will host the Second Indoor Tennis Tournament from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Men's Singles and Double's events will take place. All entries must be received before 6 p.m. Wednesday, March 20.

Sunday, March 24

"End of the Dialogue"

The second showing of this film will take place at 3:45 p.m. in the Centennial Library (Churchill Square).

Recital

Pianist Edward Lincoln, Assistant Prof. of Music, will present a recital at 8 p.m. in Con Hall. No charge.

Monday, March 25

Clarinet Recital

Fourth-year Bachelor of Music student, Shelley Hamilton, will present her senior clarinet recital at 8 p.m. in Con Hall. No charge.

Tuesday, March 26

Public Lecture

At 7:30 p.m. in SUB Theatre, Jerry Poschan will speak on "Natural Gas is a Non-renewable Resource" and "The Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline". Free.

Saturday, March 30

Social Evening

A social evening will be held at 8 p.m. by the Edmonton Christian Social Club. Admission 50¢. Phone 479-0126 for more information.

(cont. on page 15)

FREE CLASSIFIED

433-5041

HOUSING

Wanted: one person to share house near University. Available April 1. Phone 439-6638 (evenings). Rent \$40.

Wanted: 4th girl to share house close to campus. \$55 utilities included. From April 1. Call 434-9737 (evenings).

Furnished one bedroom apartment for sub lease. May 1st to August 31st. \$162 per month. Newton Place. Call 433-7611.

For Rent: Furnished room close to UofA bus. Cooking facilities. Immediate. \$50 per month. Call 439-3387 (evenings).

Sub lease: One bedroom apartment furnished. May 1 to August 31. Newton Place. Call 433-2611.

For Rent: Lovely 3 bedroom main floor at \$215 per month. Also 1 bedroom suite at \$125 per month. Private entrance. Near buses. Available for honest people. Call 479-0126.

Wanted: House or apartment in university area, suitable for four persons next fall. Phone 432-2601 after 6 p.m.

For Rent: Rooms in co-op houses at \$40 a month. House members share living room and kitchen. Phone 482-1898 between 7 and 10 p.m.

FOR SALE

Pioneer SX 440 receiver, Electrovoice 14 speakers, Garrard SL 55 B turntable. Must see - leaving country. Call Howard at 433-0256.

Man's sheepskin knee-length coat \$30. Portable singer stereo, cost \$320, will take the best offer and one Mexican Onyx Chess Set. Will take best offer. Phone 433-2253.

Garnet head 4 input 90 watts RMS. 2 columns with 4 12's. 360 dollars. Sun Solaris amp with 2 15's. 4 input \$300. Trainer 2 win 15 Bottom with 2 15". Jensons \$100 Terry Blymanthal 435-5980.

25 assorted albums 1 to 2 dollars each. 2 sets of double bed mattresses and box springs - \$10 each. One 350 pound maple chopping block for \$85. Combination TV stereo - AM FM radio, Dumont solid state - \$200. 439-6218.

Trumpet \$160 Phone 469-1059

1972 Datsun 1200 Fastback - good condition. Will trade for 1/2 ton truck. Call 433-0886.

1962 Falcon good running condition. 6 wheels and two tires with it. \$200 or offer. Roy. 478-2561.

Wanted: Ladies skates size 7 or 8. Call Celea at 488-7989 in the evenings.

Potter's kick wheel, like new, reasonable price. 479-5057 after 5 p.m.

Skies for sale: Kettle CPM-70, 205 cm, with marker bindings. Complete set, one year old, for \$110.00. Phone 487-3304 after 5 p.m.

Volkswagon AM/FM car radio. \$100 Call 424-4746.

Camera extension tubes for Canon camera and other items. 424-4746.

Volswagon motors for sale. Completely rebuilt. \$300 exchange. Call 433-6105.

Heathkit AJ-14 FM stereo tuner with matching AA-14 30 watt stereo amplifier, Gerard 40 Mark II turntable with diamond stylus and cover. Worth \$300. Selling for \$170. Call 899-4012.

2 base-reflex stereo speakers, tuned - part enclosure. high quality. \$400. Call 433-6105.

Two painting originals, color modulators, "Symphony in Black Light" Best offer. Perfect white shag carpeting. Call 488-7167 after five.

Emerson 19" portable color TV. Newly reconditioned. \$195 Call 474-5726.

Maternity wardrobe complete with dresses, slacks, shorts, tops, etc. Size 8-10. Call 435-7744.

EMPLOYMENT

Photographer requires nude model, good remuneration, Phone 435-2945 evenings.

Person who speaks good Italian required, but without Sicilian or other local accent. Call Anthony at 433-4985.

LOST

Ladies gold Birk's watch. Reward. If found call Cindy at 439-0930.

One six month old puppy, half Samoidm female, tan colored, wearing a choke chain collar. Answers to "Tana". Lost in North Garneau area. Call 439-5638.

MISCELLANEOUS

Graduate students, lecturers, and others interested in inter-disciplinary or wholistic outlooks; a very informal list is being attempted with the aim of encouragement of communication. Please leave your name and number; Phone Tony at 433-5889. (No commitment) Humanities, Sciences, Social Sciences. Possibilities included exchange of ideas through bulletins, meetings, etc.

Drummer wanted for country folk group. Call 477-6861 or 433-6156.

Wanted: Puppies that grow into big dogs. Leave message at 433-5041.

The Faculty of Arts 1974 Spring Convocation graduation list has been compiled. Those who expect to graduate this Spring are advised to check with the Faculty of Arts Office (6-7 Humanities Centre) to ensure their names have not been omitted or misspelled.

POUNDMAKER/MARCH 18 - 24, 1974

Sugar oligopoly keeps prices high

"Oligopoly" is defined by Webster's as a "market situation in which a few producers control the demand from many buyers". This is an excellent term to describe the sugar industry in Canada.

The picture from the consumer's point of view is characteristically misleading. Statistics Canada lists 14 sugar refining establishments in 1972 which would appear to provide more than adequate competition for a free market economy. The fact is that only six distinct companies are represented.

For example, our own Canadian Sugar Factories of Alberta as well as Manitoba Sugar are both wholly-owned subsidiaries of B. C. Sugar.

Various observations of the industry indicate that there is a definite lack of competition. One of these observations is that some of the refineries have much higher overhead than others, yet the unusual end-product of this situation, namely merger or financial loss is not exhibited in this case. It is also observed that an industry that is already overcapacitated

for its market has had the wherewithal to build two new plants in the past decade.

Focusing on the enterprise of B. C. Sugar in particular, it is interesting to note the steps by which this company extended its territory.

It is the story of a typical "price war". In the early 1950's Manitoba Sugar and B. C. Sugar were in fierce competition for shares in their overlapping regions. In 1954, Manitoba Sugar triggered the

price war by undercutting the existing prices. B. C. Sugar, of course, retaliated in a similar manner and so the situation continued until Manitoba Sugar ran out of stock.

Within a year, B. C. Sugar gained complete control of its previous rival which had been owned prior to this time by a number of minority shareholders.

Following the merger, the company was prosecuted under the Combines Act's merger provisions. In the end, the case

was dismissed, the conclusion being that competition would not be harmed since the companies were involved in different markets.

A similar case is now being processed in Eastern Canada; the charges being price-fixing, restricting competition, and controlling the sale of raw sugar. The outcome should be interesting.

by Ken Julian
with thanks to Common Ground

Mad bomber topples tower

MONTAGUE, Mass. (LNS) -- In the early morning darkness of February 22, a 500-foot high meteorological tower erected in Montague by Northeast Utilities was toppled to the ground by a lone saboteur, Samuel Lovejoy.

The tower was preliminary to a planned \$1.3 billion twin nuclear power plant installation.

The sabotage was relatively easy.

Barbed wire atop a cyclone fence was cut. Tumbuckles (adjusting devices) on one of the three sets of high-tension cables serving as guy wires were loosened, and the top 360 feet of the red and white tower snapped off and came crashing down.

Lovejoy, who lives in a nearby commune, then hailed a ride with a passing patrolcar to the police station where he

turned over a four-page statement taking "full responsibility for sabotaging that outrageous symbol of a future nuclear power plant."

The utility company estimates that damage to the tower was in the neighborhood of \$100,000 and a 24-hour police guard has been posted at the stump of the tower.

At his arraignment later in the day for malicious destruction of property, Lovejoy was released on his own recognizance. Explaining why he turned himself in, he said that he had wanted "to twist some heads around here. I wanted people to think: 'That guy's willing to go to jail--these nuclear plants must be heavier than I thought.'"

"I held no malice toward the tower in itself; it was a beautiful engineering feat. Indeed, I always dreamed of riding to the top to see the entire valley that I am wont to love. Symbolically, however, it represented the most horrendous development this community could imagine. The very spectre of it oppressed us all."

The New York Times quoted Lovejoy as saying that the ecology of the area around Montague was fragile, a flat porous plain in which geologists have recently discovered a fault that could conceivably cause an earthquake. He also attacked the safety of nuclear plants and said that the Atomic Energy Commission regulations provided little protection. Lovejoy pointed to the series of accidents and shutdowns at the nearby Vermont Yankee nuclear plant.

All this led him to conclude that "it was tower-tippin' time."

Charles G. Bragg, the Northeast Utilities vice-president in charge of the project, would not be delayed and said that Montague was selected as a prime site for "esthetic" reasons, because the plant would be less visible there. He added that there was "some slight cost advantage."

Response from the local conservative press was fiery. In a front page editorial entitled "Freedom Threatened," the Greenfield Recorder denounced the sabotage as "savagery" and its political columnist likened Lovejoy to Hitler.

One town selectman said, "He's a nut," and another, Donald H. Skole, wondered aloud "what Mr. Lovejoy would feel like if I decided to burn down his home because I didn't like his way of living."

But Lovejoy was unperturbed, and he plans to use his trial as a forum on nuclear power plant danger.

Joliette strike support grows

JOLIETTE (CUP) -- The regional common front of labor in Joliet kept up its wildcat strikes March 8 when 95 teachers walked off the job, becoming the tenth group to come out in support of the 80 striking workers at the Canadian Gypsum Co. plant in Joliet.

The workers have been on strike for ten months now.

Although the walkout was brief, school was cancelled for the remainder of the day as 1,500 students boycotted the school in support of the strikers.

The company was granted an injunction prohibiting picketing within 1,000 feet of the plant, in hopes to allow scabs to enter the factory. But only five or six workers have managed to get to work.

The strikers are making the names of the scabs known throughout the region.

The company has also launched a \$1.5 million suit against the Confederation of National Trade Unions, the strikers' union and two party officials. The company claims they've lost \$1,665,556

in profits they would have made if there hadn't been a strike.

The company is also seeking \$200,000 in exemplary damages.

The rotating strikes are expected to continue.

In 1967, the Gypsum workers were on strike for 75 days to win union recognition. During negotiations which preceded the present strike, the company suspended 42 employees for refusing to work overtime on Sunday, a right which they had won in their working conditions.

Major issues in the strike are seniority rights, compulsory overtime, retroactive pay and grievance procedures.

Canadian Gypsum is one of 115 companies around the world owned by the American parent Gypsum. In 1971 it recorded a net profit of \$38.8 million.

Toronto grad students spread new union to college

TORONTO (CUP) -- The University of Toronto Graduate Assistants' Association (GAA) last week applied for certification as the sole bargaining agent for about 60 teaching assistants at U of T's Victoria College.

If successful, the Victoria students will be the first Canadian teaching assistants to unionize.

"Our support at Victoria was so strong that we decided to give our members there the security of legal recognition as quickly as possible," GAA president Michael O'Keefe said.

"We hope the precedents set in this case at the labor relations board will ease the certification of our larger, main campus bargaining unit," he said.

Provincial labor laws require 35% of the workers to be signed up and more than half at Victoria have already signed with the GAA, said O'Keefe.

The GAA has applied for a "pre-hearing vote" with the Victoria unit. If allowed by the labor board, the vote could occur in three weeks.

The ballot boxes would be sealed until after the labor relations board hearing into the application. If the board approves certification, and more than 50% of the Victoria teaching assistants vote in the GAA's favor, the GAA will be the official union.

Depending on which classification of workers are chosen, the number of U of T teaching assistants ranges from 1,800 to 2,400. O'Keefe said he expects the hearing to deal with this classification problem which has been the stickiest issue in the main campus organizing drive.

O'Keefe said he hopes the final push to get the certification application in for the main campus will be completed shortly.

More than 50% of all Chile refugees refused

MONTREAL (CUP) -- More than half the people who applied to come to Canada as a result of the Chilean coup have been turned down, the head of the Latin American division of the Canadian External Affairs Department has disclosed.

Speaking March 7 at a McGill political science class, Mr. Carpentier said that of 12,000 applicants, 1126 have been accepted as immigrants to

Canada, 2370 are being processed, 2000 have been withdrawn by the applicants and 7000 were refused.

"Selecting and processing immigrants is not easy," said Carpentier, "and being confronted with people who are politically to the far left is traumatic for the immigration and security officials."

Carpentier said the evacuation of refugees to other countries from the numerous UN camps in Chile is proceeding very slowly.

He visited Santiago at the end of last year and saw a camp 10 miles outside Santiago. His visit received bad publicity in the junta controlled press, he said and he found that the oral interviews which are a part of Canadian immigration procedure, were difficult to conduct in the presence of police.

Most of those accepted as immigrants to Canada are professional or white collar workers. Carpentier acknowledged that "the question of unskilled workers is difficult. Often these people are more deserving than those who are admitted."

Delaying recognition would have antagonized the junta, Carpentier said, and the Canadian embassy in Santiago would not have been able to obtain safe conducts for 55 people who received refuge there in December. He said also that nonrecognition would have set a "bad precedent" and that "the recognition may be questionable but at least it was consistent".

Monopoly monopoly threatened

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Monopoly, one of the biggest selling games of all time, has a new competitor--Anti-Monopoly.

Created by a university economics professor, Anti-Monopoly is patterned after the old favorite but its goal is the break-up of corporations such as Techsico Oil, Egson and Calculex.

The game came out just before Christmas, 1973 and has been a phenomenal success.

Parker Brothers, the originators of Monopoly, is not so pleased however, and has turned the matter over to its lawyers, calling Anti-Monopoly "a definite infringement."

This is it, folks...

SPECIAL MEETING

What is to become of
POUNDMAKER?

Wed. March 20 8:00 p.m.

11129 80 Ave.

All are welcome

Intellectuals are not a breed apart

In an article from the book, "The God That Failed", Stephen Spender criticises two communist scientists, J. B. S. Haldane and J. D. Bernal, and says, "I do not say all this to denigrate scientists, such as Haldane and Bernal, but simply to indicate that it is wrong to think that scientists show the same qualities of detachment and consideration in their social attitudes as they do in the laboratory. They are as liable as anyone else to be carried away by their emotions..."

Pursue the truth

Yet, only a few pages later, he contradicts himself by seemingly exempting intellectuals from this liability.

"If politicians cannot make an honest and open side, then the intellectuals must choose to support the least dishonest politicians, at once helping them and criticising them and exposing their methods of violence and lies."

Two weeks ago I argued against this view that intellectuals are a breed apart and must bear a greater responsibility for their country's actions than others. I suggested that intellectuals are as much the result of their historical past as anyone else and are as likely to be reactionary and intolerant.

I discussed the departmental response at the U. of A. to Claire Culhane's visit, which seemed to reflect the prejudice, lack of interest and self-satisfaction that might be found in any section of society.

Examples such as this, however, can only point to the fact that the qualities permeating the rest of society also permeate intellectual society, and cannot count against Noam Chomsky's thesis that intellectuals should be different.

They can lend credence, however, to my contention that we cannot expect intellectuals to behave differently from others and that when they are 'up against it', when their worldview is threatened, we should expect, not an 'intellectual' response but rather the sort of emotional response Spender speaks of.

One of my conclusions in the Culhane example was that intellectuals, just as much as anyone else, would rather avoid discussion of an unpopular topic, (i.e. one which threatens their lifestyle) than "pursue the truth", often given as the 'raison d'être' of scholarship and academy.

The 'academic/non-academic'

subject distinction, is a response to this urge to distance oneself from that which might be threatening. Gwyn Nettler's (Sociology) contention that universities can only be for the production of useless knowledge is the same response taken to its absurd conclusion.

The myth of the intellectual as the guardian of truth and freedom is often defended by pointing to the persecution of the intellectual community which often takes place after a revolution or coup or whatever. Professor Morut (Romance Languages) made this point, I believe, during the series of lectures I discuss below.

But it should be remembered that it is not only the intellectual community which suffers at such times. Just as many of this community, too, are prepared to make their peace, indeed actively help the persecutors, as any other section of society. (cf. first part of this article, Vol. 2, no. 31, re. intellectual support of Vietnam war).

Indeed, the privilege of the intellectual community, which other communities do not enjoy, is often an asset in securing release from the persecution. (e.g. Solzhenitsyn. I do not criticise him, but those who use his name as 'proof' that either only the intellectual suffers or that only intellectual suffering is intolerable.)

Intellectuals then, are as much in the world as anyone else, and we should be wary of allowing the mere existence of the academic institution to fool us into believing that intellectuals should either occupy a privileged position or be burdened by a special responsibility.

Blown apart

The most that can be said, I think, is that having read Chomsky's article, the false position of neutrality or non-involvement, which the intellectual might like to see as peculiarly his own, is not open to him. Reading the article has an effectivity on the intellectual consciousness.

I am suggesting that neither the 'setting-apart' of the academic institution, nor the privileged position of the academic, can be defended, and that what should happen to both is what Mike Dufrenne argued should happen to the institutions of art and politics, namely that they be "exploded", "blown apart".

The example set by most of the pan-

ellists at the recent series of public lectures given by Dufrenne reflected the emotional rather than the responsible 'intellectual' response, to a threatening topic, of which I have already spoken, and was the best argument in favour of their "explosion".

Dufrenne's purpose is to "understand and the politicization of artistic practice" through which he sees the invention of a popular art, "which nevertheless will only blossom in a society different from the one we now see around us".

Art and politics

The reason for this is that in our society art and politics are thought of and experienced as separate institutions, and as long as this is so the relationships between them are "unhappy; one of them is always sacrificed for the benefit of the other".

At present art is sacrificed for politics and politics, along with other institutions, such as religion, school, family, law and culture, is itself permeated by the "unifying instances of economics and Ideology".

Dufrenne proposes that not only should art become ascendent to politics, but that art should become the new unifying instance, permeating all the other institutions. It was religion in the past, it is economics and Ideology now; "will it be art in the future?"

Why art? Because art can begin to change life, "and it may give us a premonition of what tomorrow will be" or, as Spender puts it, "from art, society may even learn to some extent to escape from its own prison".

We must, then, "think and practice politics and art in another way", a way which is proposed by Utopia.

Utopia, as Dufrenne used the term, is "specific of the oppressed" and is opposed to Ideology, defined as "specific of the oppressors".

The ways Utopia acts are many and various and "invention should be permanent". Art should not be thought of simply in terms of canvas, paint, marble, clay etc. The concept is extended for such things as "the feast, carnival, wild-cat strike, riot", in fact any kind of activity "when imposed by desire, acted out as a play, and destined to a certain use: to awake a certain pleasure".

One of the ends is to turn work into play, the play of the child, which is what is most serious in life, much more so than work. Play in this sense involves desire, what is deepest in man and through which he learns about and experiences the world. (Piaget, et al.)

Utopia "tends to break apart institutions", and instead of trying to conquer the state one should simply ignore it and

let it "go to pieces by changing lives". "Don't trouble with state power, change life immediately. How? By every and any mode of contestation: of struggle, absenteeism and wild-cat strikes in enterprises; fasts in churches; disobeying in barracks; hippie-ism and yippie-ism; drugs; sex; and mostly lust".

More concrete an example of a Utopian act, perhaps, (mine, not Dufrenne's) was the setting up of an alternative peace prize, awarded to Bishop Don Helder Camara for his work in Brazil, after the outrage which saw mass-murderer Kissinger given the official Nobel prize. This alternative was not an attempt to change the official organ, but to ignore it by bypassing it.

This philosophy is revolutionary. But we should also notice how tolerant and intrinsically non-violent it is, for it allows of people doing things, whilst at the same time, ensuring that any violence is initiated by the authorities, the institutions, upset and frightened at being ignored. (The consequences of this stuff are too much to go into here, but we all got something to learn from it.)

In the light of this, Leslie Green, (Political Science and something to do with international committee on terrorism), who accused Dufrenne of advocating and inciting terrorism and violence, in one of the most violent outbursts I have ever heard, can only be assumed to be incredibly stupid.

Ignorance

His appalling ignorance, based on a reading of the lecture notes and the one lecture he had attended, was only equalled by his instinctual certainty that his system of beliefs, his life, was under attack, and must be defended, however crudely.

This man, who only a few days previously had advocated blowing hijackers up with their planes, even if it meant the loss of innocent life, as the last resort in putting a stop to hijacking, "teaches" at the U. of A., and pontificates, I'm sure at international meetings on terrorism.

(It is revealing that chairman Peter Schouls, chairman of the Philosophy department, told a subsequent questioner to "shut-up" because he could not be heard. Green, who could be heard all too clearly, was allowed to continue with his violence. Institutions are not exploding.)

When Tony Mardiros (Philosophy) who, Marxist or no, at least teaches Marx sympathetically, invokes the dictionary to "prove" that "work" cannot become "play", I can only conclude that he too, finds his belief system under attack and is reacting purely emotionally.

Cont'd on page 6

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Day by day heroism in Saigon's jails

(Editor's note: The following is an edited version of an article written by Nguyen Khac Vien, one of Vietnam's best known scholars. It is an account of conversations with prisoners released from prisons in the South after the Paris Agreement was signed last January. First published in the November, 1973 Vietnam Courier, it reveals a little known aspect of the horrors of South Vietnam's prisons -- the revolts, sacrifices and human solidarity by which the prisoners survived, and in some cases, defeated their jailors.)

HANOI, North Vietnam (LNS) -- There were some twenty survivors from Saigon jails, telling their experiences -- a former guerrilla fighter walking on crutches, a young woman who had been a teacher in Saigon, a white-haired old man of 68, formerly a Cao daist priest from My Tho, a young student from Hue. There are even small children among them; this one, two years old, was born in prison, the other, aged seven, was jailed when only five years old, taking the place of his mother whom Saigon police had failed to catch.

I listen to them, I drop a few questions, then gradually, I can no longer tell these faces apart, and I don't any longer remember their names. Their stories get mixed together in my mind; it is not so-and-so in front of me, but the South. I see these thousands of prison camps, strewn over the Southern land like so many wounds, with their barbed wire, their watch posts, their police dogs and the American advisors who train the Sai-



1:-

The NLF is struggling for democracy.

gon torturers. They all tell nearly the same story.

They stuck an electrode near my ear and another on my breast. When they turned the magneto, I felt a shock, foamed at my mouth and my head whirled.

I was trussed up and hung from the ceiling and each blow sent me twisting around.

I was plunged into a big barrel full of water and they started to bang against the sides with a hammer, my

whole body vibrated and lightning flashed through my head.

They squeezed my legs in a vice and struck with all their force on the soles of my feet.

At times, the young woman who is telling the story stops for a few minutes and dead silence weighs on the room where we are gathered. The recollection is too painful.

One of the women rises, with wild eyes and starts shouting and yelling: "one, two, three, four, five, six." At six she passes out. Her prison mates tell us: "They were six who raped her."

A young girl throws a fit when someone mentioned snakes. They had not succeeded in bludgeoning her into speaking and electric torture failed. So they had thrown her into a tank full of snakes.

Many shudder, even tremble, when hearing the sound of a metal rod. In the camps, that metal was the sign that something was happening: a beating, a bath in quicklime, a torture session, a departure for an unknown destination.

We listeners could no longer bear it. We had to ask them to stop talking. We went for a walk in the garden; some of us had to run for a short while before we could go on listening. We would leave the session exhausted just from having heard the stories.

They have made it a science. What they want is not to kill people but to remold them into mercenaries, to train them to be informers, police agents and torturers.

When someone fainted during the tortures they would be taken care of and attended until health recovered. Then the torture began again unless they had already given up.

Some submitted and a short time later they were seen back in prison, with bludgeons in their hands.

My baby was in front of me, a little thing of 23 months. A torturer seized its hands and placed it on a table. "Will you speak?" they shouted. "No," I said. "I don't know anything."

The torturer took a hammer and pin. Pfff, the pin was driven into the child's thumb which stayed fixed to the table while the poor thing choked herself with crying. I sprang to my feet, seized the paperweight on the table and flung it at the brute's face, shouting: "Don't torture children." The torturer and his boss fled out of the room. I removed the pin and took my daughter in my arms.

Don't think that they were left free to beat and torture us just as they liked. It was a daily ordeal, but our struggle

was also carried out at every moment. We had neither sticks nor rifles, not even a nail. But we had our voices, our songs, our arms and could oppose a blunt refusal to everything.

We were compelled to salute the Saigon flag. But many among us died because they refused to do so. They

thousand prisoners shouting all at once from every cell: "Down with the torturers," "Don't torture the wounded," "No mouldy rice," "Give us medicines." This would go on for hours at a time. The jailors were in a panic, and the overseers no longer knew what to do when blows proved ineffective.



Prisoners in Thieu's jails maintain bitter resistance despite torture.

tried to force us to shout slogans and sing counter-revolutionary songs. We refused. They became mad but we kept on refusing. Those that they suspected of being leaders were taken away and put in tiger cages.

They were bent on imposing their truths upon us by bludgeoning and also by arguments and we always shut them up in the end. We would climb out of these arguments with bruised limbs and heads often bleeding, some of us were maimed forever, others had paid for their firm stand with their own life, but our torturers emerged crushed and with bowed heads.

After these verbal battles, the shouts. Imagine hundreds, sometimes up to a

Of course we had our own organization, our own leaders and a liaison network in order to launch a campaign, decide what slogan to use and perfect our strategy. We needed to know how far we should push our offensive, whether to stop the movement after some of our demands had been met.

We never started a hunger strike alone, separately. But by tens, by hundreds and sometimes the whole prison went on strike. That's what they were afraid of, the obstinate will, not of one, but of the whole collectivity ready, if need be, to die in support of their demands.

continued on page 15



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American based union loses biggest local union ...

B.C. workers join Canadian union

VANCOUVER (CUP) -- The giant American based union, the United Steelworkers of America, may soon lose their largest British Columbia local to an all-Canadian union.

The Canadian Association of Industrial, Mechanical and Allied Workers (CAIMAW) capped four months of organizing Feb. 27 with an application to the B.C. Labor Relations Board for the right to represent 3,800 workers in Trail, Kimberley and Salmo.

The mine and smelter workers are employed by Cominco, a Canadian Pacific subsidiary, and are currently represented by the Steelworkers union.

One year ago the labor board rejected an application for certification at the Cominco plants by another union, The Canadian Workers Union (CWU). The rejection was a controversial decision on a technicality.

The CWU had been organized by the Cominco workers in an attempt to oust the Steelworkers union and claimed to have 70% of the workers as signed up members.

Following the rejection of their application the CWU membership voted to dissolve CWU and join CAIMAW. It has been the most successful independent Canadian union in B.C. recently with more than 20 consecutive certification victories. CAIMAW has never lost a certification bid and now has close to 2,500 members in B.C.

The union's Trail president, Doug Swanson, who spearheaded the CWU drive, said not as many workers had signed to leave the Steelworkers this time "but we've still got over half."

CAIMAW regional vice-president George Brown admitted the campaign at Cominco was harder this time than during the CWU attempt.

"A lot of workers felt let down when they were refused a chance of a

democratic representation vote because of technicalities," he said.

Brown said he is hopeful the labor board may order a representation vote to be held in as early as three weeks.

He said a CAIMAW victory at Cominco will represent a significant step forward for Canadian unionism.

"When we win, every single Canadian worker who is presently with an American-based union like the Steelworkers will rejoice," he said.

The United Steelworkers of America

has been the representative of the Cominco workers since 1965 when a secret deal made in the U.S. merged their old union with 'Steel'.

Many of the workers have been unhappy with Steel from that time to now, charging that it, like most American based unions, is undemocratic.

Steel's unpopularity among the Cominco workers peaked when they went on strike in 1972. Steel's constitution states that no strikes can be called without the authorization of the

international president, who told the Trail local to get the men back to work.

The men went back to work but began to organize the CWU.

The CWU successor, CAIMAW, helped workers at the Alcan Aluminum smelter in Kitimat successfully organize their own union to replace Steel.

Workers at Noranda copper mine near Smithers and at a foundry in Vancouver have been successful in replacing Steel with CAIMAW as their certified union.

Intellectuals are emotional too

(cont. from page 4)

The dictionary, written in any case by bourgeois scholars, cannot convince me that such cannot be (especially since Dufrenne gave the picture of the pre-colonised "playing" at their leisure to maintain body and soul, looking incredulous when told by their white colonisers that now they must begin to "work"), and it is utterly reprehensible of a Marxist scholar to take up the tool of the ridiculous Oxford philosopher.

Yet Mardiros made other incursions into bourgeois culture. He should have had at least a Marxist critique of "great" art, which might tie the "greatness" to some particular socio-economic context(s), but far from doing that he became highly critical of an "explosion" of the institution of art which might threaten the production of such "great" works in the future.

Mardiros displayed a similar lack of criticism in his response to Dufrenne's claim that art has been "institutionalised in the Occident at least since the Renaissance".

Mardiros claimed that stone-age

wall-paintings etc., were just as much institutionalised as the art of the Renaissance or any other period. Yet, as a Marxist, or sympathetic reader of Marx, can he really believe that the significance of wall-paintings in stone-age culture is the same as the significance of say, the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in 16th century Italy, which latter could surely only have served to heighten the pangs of hunger of the poor, for whom the art of the rich and privileged was not intended anyway?

This was a Mardiros I did not recognise and was certainly out of phase with his practice, which displays on the greatest tolerance and humanity. I can only conclude that his response was "emotional", rather than "intellectual", in the manner I have described above.

As with these two so it was with most of the others. Henry Kreisel, academic vice-president of the university, and supporter of the Mackenzie pipe-line, (even to the extent of stifling dissenting views from fellow academics, cf. Poundmaker, vol2, no. 29 on Prof. Stucki), spent ten minutes rambling, only to end up with a "paradox" which was no paradox at all, but rather a practical problem, i.e. how to get Utopian art to those for whom it was intended?

(e.g. Play by Michel Tremblay, "Les Belles Soeurs", in response to which Judge Philippe Ferland declared, in a recent attack on writers who favoured the "Joual" colloquial French language of Quebec, "Your children will spit on your tombs. They will do it because you let one of the most beautiful inheritances of humanity - the French Christian civilisation and culture - be profaned and trampled".)

A real problem I agree. I only hope our academic vice-president is working on it.

Ed Green (Romance Languages) expressed a provincial chauvinism a member of the government might be proud of, when he stated that whatever the state of art in general, it was alive and well in the hinterland of Alberta.

This, in complete disregard of the economic and ideological assaults being made on rural communities and culture, both federally (e.g. Task Force report favouring large farm unit over the family unit), and provincially (e.g. the compensation payments paid to farmers due to crop loss, which tend to discriminate against the small and poorer farmer.)

As chairman Schouls suggested, administrator Baldwin had little to say, perhaps so secure in his position that he didn't have to consider the possible threat to his well-being inherent in the content of the lectures he was supposed to be

responding to.

Professor Rose (English), from his privileged and self-satisfied position, wondered at the optimism people could feel in such desperate times. He did agree, however, that the pain people suffer should be stopped. He too, I trust, is working on it.

There were those who responded sympathetically and "responsibly". Don Carmichael (Political Science), made the most constructive and significant contribution, with his suggestion that works of art should be looked at economically, as 'commodities' in the market-place, much like any others.

In contrast to Rose, who could only quote from literature, Professor Dimic (Comparative Literature) had sufficient respect and integrity to prepare more than a frivolous spontaneous response, and made some enlightening observations concerning Dufrenne's source material.

Herman Tennesen (Philosophy), started out with a disagreement and ended up in agreement, as is consistent with his philosophy, and Motut, made a valuable contribution with his example of the Quebecois as providing instances of Utopian society and acts.

Considering that Dufrenne is here by invitation of the Canada Council, and the Philosophy department, it was significant that very few philosophers were present. (I believe that this lack of interest in visiting speakers is of concern within the department.)

I could name half-a-dozen or more professors from the department who, had they the level of tolerance that the concept of "intellectual" should perhaps enjoy, could only have benefited by attending.

It is not possible in the space available here, to do justice either to the fine content of the lectures or to the paucity in most of the responses.

I do want to suggest, however, that the lack of seriousness displayed by most of the panellists had to be, to take the punch out of what Dufrenne was offering and turn attention from that which might be threatening.

Had the atmosphere been less 'academic' I think the hostility would have been even more overt. The intellectual has as much to lose as anyone else and is unlikely to be any more tolerant, sympathetic or 'responsible' in those situations which are threatening to his well-being.

Intellectuals have no special responsibility, but their institution and their privilege, should be "exploded".

Roger Swan.

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"an ecological disaster area"

I have lived in Hinton for eighteen years.

I have grown up with a wide expansive sea of forest surrounding me on every side.

But just down the road from where I live, a pulp mill exists -- a pulp mill that eats up ten to eleven thousand acres of that forest every year.

This particular pulp mill -- North Western Pulp and Power -- has been a center of controversy in the province for many years. The controversy has basically revolved around whether or not North Western has been mismanaging their Forest Management Area, some 3,076 sq. miles of land.

Questions arose from the public. Does the mill follow an adequate reforestation program? What are the effects of clear cutting on watershed areas, topsoils, wild life?

And from this public outcry came people like Mr. A. K. Zimmer, who came out to Hinton to survey the situation under the auspices of the SAVE TOMORROW OPPOSE POLLUTION (STOP) organization.

After studying the forest around Hinton, Mr. Zimmer called it "an ecological disaster area". He said, "About 200 sq. miles of the leased forest district has become a disaster ecologically because of the company's inadequate reforestation and bad cutting practices."

Mr. Zimmer said that "government regulations call for one 3 year old tree per 100 sq. feet and inspection of reforested areas after three years of growth. He also charged that the most dense reforested area he found on his tour had six year old trees growing at spaces from 10 to 80 ft. apart, an average of one tree per 800 sq. ft. This means he said "that in three years since inspection we lost seven out of eight trees if they did replant them in the first place".

He also commented on other facets of North Western's practices.

"The harvesting method, most danger-

ous to the environment is clearcutting of large areas. Clear cutting involves removal of everything whether usable timber or not and is used mainly for economic reasons", Mr. Zimmer said.

The information above was part of a STOP survey which was the basis of a brief presented to the provincial government in March 1972.

However during the time before the brief was presented to the provincial government, STOP distributed its findings to the public and displayed the photographs accompanying the study at public held meetings.

In the meantime North Western Pulp and Power rejected the STOP claims that the area was an ecological disaster as being "wrong" and "laughable". Officials of the mill used the evidence of the 1969 study by the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board, to dismiss topsoil erosion claims.

This report says logging does not cause erosion. The ERFBC study indicates both clear cutting and scarification.

Des Crossley, chief forester for North Western said, "Mr. Zimmer's reforestation figures are wrong, because he doesn't know what he is looking for". He rejected Mr. Zimmer's "one per 800 sq. ft." as nonsense stating that the company aims for a reforestation figure of about 400 trees per acre, about one per 100 sq. ft.

The company is "by and large" doing a very good job of managing its forest area said F. W. McDougall then head of lands and forests, now Director of Forestry.

"That doesn't mean we are completely happy with everything they are doing. I'm not saying that."

"But as far as reforestation goes I think the company has one of the best records in Canada."

Mr. McDougall says, "the company must report on its reforestation progress every year, and the forest service goes out and checks about one half to one third



The Hinton mill

of the areas reported on - the checks have shown the company's performance is well within the regulations.

"Government checks are made once a year and have been since the company set up operations in 1955 and they've never once faulted us on our figures."

After the STOP brief had been presented to the minister of Lands and Forests and other officials in the department some members of the department became infuriated by Mr. Zimmer's direct criticism of their work.

One person in particular, Mr. A. K. Hellum silviculturist with the department of lands and forests took it upon himself to prepare a rebuttal of Mr. Zimmer's report. Mr. Hellum spent 10 days during July and August of 1972 investigating Mr. Zimmer's report. Mr. Hellum's rebuttal of Mr. Zimmer's report was presented to the minister of Lands and Forests, Alan Warrack. The following is a summary of Mr. Hellum's report to the minister.

"It would appear from Mr. Zimmer's slide show and commentary that he has damaged rather than aided good forestry practices in Alberta. His photographic evidence is of such questionable quality, proving wrong in many cases, that the Silviculture Section of the Department of Lands & Forests found itself defending N. W. P. P. operations almost exclusively.

"This response is not meant as a complete endorsement of all forestry practices by N. W. P. P. but rather as a set of specific comments on Mr. Zimmer's charges in very specific and limited locations on the N. W. P. P. lease area."

This report done by Hellum has never been released by the minister's office. For some reason the minister has preferred to keep information that might have been relevant in this issue out of the public's eye.

R. D. Loomis of Onoway had this to say by Brent Spiess

in his Letter to the editor of the Journal on April 15, 1972 in reaction to Mr. Zimmer's claims of an "ecological disaster area in the Hinton area:

"Everyone in a democracy has the right to his opinion and conviction whether he be right or wrong and whether he be based on sound reasoning and correct information. However, because of this inherent principle of democracy, it is sense based on accurate information if one is endeavouring to guide and mould public opinion along the lines of proper utilization and conservation. In turn an enlightened public exerts pressure which is bound to ensure good leadership and good administration."

Why, you ask is there a need for a public forestry educational program?

Well, Mr. Zimmer showed us, the public, the need for just such a program and Mr. Loomis provided the reason: However, because of this inherent principle of democracy, it is sense based on accurate information, if one is endeavouring to guide and mould public opinion along the lines of proper proper utilization and conservation."

It is quite obvious from the Zimmer-North Western Pulp and Power controversy that a lot of misconceptions about forestry practices have been thrown around. This undoubtedly has its negative effects on the public. This alone shows a need for such a program.

The main reason in setting up some form of a public forestry educational program would be to supply us, the public, with enough facts and information about certain specific problems involving forestry, so that we could determine for ourselves what was right and what was wrong and support the area accordingly that we feel would be most beneficial for us!

If any individual is interested in getting in contact with me about extending or developing this idea write Box 578, Hinton, Alberta.



A PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT study recently commissioned by the provincial department of health and social development, and as yet unreleased, offers conclusive proof that people exposed to too much industrial pollution of the type found spewing out of the Hinton mill almost inevitably wind up looking like this.

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The South African Connection...

Racism and

"South African Bill Seeks to Suppress Lawful Opposition" reads a front-page headline in the Globe and Mail of Feb. 21, 1974.

The article reports "On giving blanket authority to magistrates to ban even lawful meeting. The new measures would also give any policeman above the rank of warrant officer the power to ban the public from any place where he believed a prohibited gathering might occur and the power to use force, including firearm, to break up such a gathering."

What are the reasons behind such repression? This repression is needed to enforce South Africa's doctrine of apartheid, a system based not only on racial purity but also on racial domination.

Through this institutionalized racism the whites-only 17.5% of the population - own over 80% of the land and receive 73.4% of the cash income. The whites in South Africa have one of the highest living standards in the world. This living standard is based on the exploitation of African labour and large quantities of foreign investment. This foreign investment has given the technology and the capital to transform South Africa into a large industrial power.

As a result of its strong economic growth South Africa threatens to become an imperialist power in Africa - paralleling the role of the United States in Latin America.

Apartheid laws

Here are some of the brutal laws of apartheid which according to the United Nations are in effect instruments of inequality and oppression.

- All Africans, Asians and Coloureds are today without any political representation in the national political institutions of their country.

- The Natives Act requires every African over 16 to carry at all times a 96 page "Pass Book" which contains statements of permission from the authorities, where he can live, work, reside, travel, and visit, and also tax receipts showing all taxes have been paid. A policeman can arrest an African at any time and the onus is on the African to prove his pass book is in order. Convictions leads to heavy fines and/or imprisonment. In 1969-70 an average of 1,764 Africans a day were prosecuted under the pass laws.

- The Bantu Education Act gives all control and supervision of African Education to the white government. The education is designed to teach the doctrine of apartheid, encourage tribalism, and prepare the African for the menial jobs the whites have earmarked for him. State expenditure for African education is \$24 per student while for the whites it's \$380 per student.

State embarrasment

- The Terrorism Act (1967) permits police officials to hold persons for indefinite periods of time. It is one of the worlds most repressive pieces of legislation. Terms of the act include "to further or encourage the bringing about of social and economic change ... to cause financial loss to any person ... to cause an embarrasment to the administration of the affairs of the State ... causing feelings of hostility between Non-whites and Whites." It was under this act that the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg was detained for transmission of funds to distribute and

needy families of political prisoners. The minimum sentence is 5 years imprisonment - the death penalty is not uncommon under this act.

- The Bantu Labour Act totally excludes African trade unions from recognition and registration. Disputes between African workers and an employer are settled by a white Labour Officer or heard by the all-white Bantu Labour Board. The act prohibits all strikes under penalties of \$1500 fines and/or three years imprisonment.

- The Industrial Conciliation Act prohibits racially mixed unions and sets up "job reservations" - where certain jobs are reserved for "white only." These "job reservations" give the government power to determine the structure of the labour force, and strict control over the non-white employees.

Exploitation of black labor

These laws have resulted in a black population which now exists primarily as a source of cheap labour. This has allowed resource rich South Africa to develop into the largest economic power on the African continent.

As the economy has expanded the pressure for labour has increased. The job reservation laws have been eased and blacks are moving into jobs which were previously "white only". Blacks, however, even though they are more productive, receive a fraction of the salary whites receive for doing the same job.

An example involves the African Explosives and Chemical Industry, South Africa's second largest industrial company. In 1967 a negotiated agreement with the white unions gave the white workers a large pay increase in return for a relaxation of job reservations. This gave the factories a 25% increase in productivity without increasing the total wage bill.

Outside workers

Another way cheap labour is obtained is by recruiting Africans from Malawi, Mozambique, Sesotho, Botswana, Rhodesia and Angola to serve under contract. Over 40% of the workers in the gold mines are from outside South Africa. Average annual earnings in 1966 in the gold mines were \$260.26 for Africans and \$4,598.73 for whites.

This is very profitable--for the British owned mines the average return on investment is 25 - 30%.

The policies of apartheid are creating Bantustans -- reserves of 13.6% of the land area for habitation by the Africans, which comprise over 70% of the country's population. The generally poor quality of the land in the Bantustans force the blacks out into "locations" near white cities to work at industrial and service jobs. Today about 7 million Africans live in these "locations" as non-residents on "temporary sojourns". They provide the backbone for the rapidly growing economy of the country.

In an attempt to curb the flow of Africans into the urban areas, the government is encouraging industry to situate in the border areas next to the Bantustans. The programme has been described as "of major importance as the means of maintaining economic prosperity without loosening the white grip on the levers of power."

The government offers numerous incentives -- tax rebates, loans and serviced land -- for industries to relocate in the border areas, but the main attrac-

tion is that there are no minimum wages laws and employers are left to pay Africans whatever they like.

Foreign involvement

Since the Second World War the South African economy has undergone an economic transformation from an "underdeveloped" economy dependent on export of raw materials to a modern economy with a large manufacturing sector. The Gross Domestic Product rose from \$1,140 million in 1946 to \$11,010 million in 1970 - and average annual rate of growth of 8-9%. Overseas capital has played a crucial role in this economic transformation.

By 1970 foreign investment in South Africa was almost \$8 billion. Of the foreign investment \$4.8 billion was British capital, \$1.2 billion U.S. capital and most of the rest from Western Europe.

Investors are provided with a healthy return on their capital ranging from 13% to 18% per annum.

Western companies defend their investment in apartheid by saying that foreign involvement contributes to "dialogue" and helps the wages and working conditions of the Africans. But according to Ruth First in the book "The South African Connection":

Resists challenge

"Far from exerting leverage for changing policies foreign funds are building South Africa's economy so that it will be better able to resist any challenge to apartheid from the international community.

"Furthermore, foreign capital, is accepting a stake in the South African economy on terms laid down even more stringently by the controllers of that economy. The intent of the South African government is clear: apart from the indispensable role played by foreign capital in crucial growth areas, the more closely the economy is linked with Western economic interests, the simpler it will be for the Government to command political support and sympathy in the countries of their origin."

Thus foreign involvement means the multinational companies and Western governments have a stake in continuing apartheid.

A direct means of support is the supply of arms and other military equipment. Until 1961 Britain supplied the bulk of the military equipment to South Africa. Even after the U.N. Security Council arms embargo Britain maintained the flow of spare parts.

Because of the embargo, South Africa launched an intensive campaign for self-sufficiency and by 1971 South Africa was exporting firearms.

South Africa still needs aircraft, naval vessels and sophisticated military equipment. The French have been very happy to comply, selling South Africa Mirage III fighter-bombers, Mysteres, "Daphne" submarines, radar equipment and collaborating on a surface to air missile system. Panhard armoured cars are made in South Africa under French license.

It is significant that Dr. Cornelius Mulder, South Africa's Minister of the Interior, who made a secret visit to the United States at the end of January, 1974, met with Vice-Admiral Ray Peet, the senior officer for International Security Affairs.

Peet's office negotiates and monitors agreements with foreign governments on military operating rights and facilities. Peet deals with the sale of military equipment abroad, and serves as a liaison between foreign buyers and

U.S. arms exporters.

Officially the U.S. adheres to the U.N. arms embargo, but U.S. Cessna and Piper aircraft have been sold to South Africa and they have been mobilised for use in times of aggression.

South Africa is an important bastion of capitalism, policing the whole southern part of the African continent. The U.S. will ensure that this situation continues to be maintained and will support South Africa in its job to keep Southern Africa safe for Western corporate interests and investments.



Striking So

Imperialist role

In performing its policing role South Africa has committed its security and police forces to operating beyond the countries borders.

South African para-military forces have been active in Rhodesia and Mozambique. South African planes have been used to spray defoliants on the liberated areas of Mozambique. South African helicopters regularly patrol southern Angola and fly over southern Tanzania and Zambia from the Caprivi Strip (in Namibia - illegally occupied by South Africa) and from Malawi airfields.

It was from the Caprivi strip that South African forces invaded Zambia in 1971 on a "punitive mission".

There is close collaboration between Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia in the war against the liberation movements. The three countries meet regularly to plan a unified military and intelligence programme.

South Africa also has political and economic designs that extend beyond her

imperialism

boundaries. A blatant expression of the countries intention was provided by the journal "Africa South" - "Our economic and political objectives in Southern Africa are to harness all natural and human resources from Table Mountain (Cape Town) to the border of the Congo River".

The Cabora Bassa dam, being built in northern Mozambique, is a key part of this strategy. This 600 foot dam on the Zambezi river will have a hydro-electric capacity of 2500 megawatts. Most of the output will go to South Africa, giving cheap hydro-electric power

irrigate land in Angola. Southern African ranchers are reported to be settling in southern Angola.

A customs union and common currency area already exists between South Africa, Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland. South Africa treats the three countries as sources of labour, agricultural produce and raw materials, whilst it exports industrial goods to them.

The most revealing evidence of South Africa's colonial and neo-colonial practice is seen in the fate of Namibia. After over 50 years of rule

substantial political power over the "independent" countries, such as Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Malawi and even Zambia.

Unequal relationship

These countries also have an unequal relationship in terms of trade with South Africa.

For instance the 1967 trade agreement with Malawi provides for preferential entry by certain South African agricultural and manufactured goods into Malawi, but only by Malawian agricultural exports into South Africa.

As more South African produced goods find their way into these countries it is likely that South Africa will pressure these countries into joining a new free trade common market complex. Such a situation will "damn" these "independent" countries to a position of consumers of manufactured goods and suppliers of raw materials, while South Africa's industrial capacity expands.

In 1970 South African exports to the rest of Africa were \$248 million or 17% of South Africa's total exports. This trade was very much in favour of South Africa as only 5% of her imports of \$177 million came from the rest of the continent.

International trade

Trade is a vital aspect of the South African economy, accounting for over one-fifth of South Africa's Gross Domestic Product.

Four countries, Britain, United States, West Germany and Japan, account for 63% of imports and 57% of exports from South Africa. Britain is South Africa's most important customer (29% of all exports) and supplier (22% of all imports). British trade has almost tripled between 1961 and 1971.

Japan is now South Africa's second biggest customer (12% of all exports) and trade is increasing at a rate of 26% a year. By 1980 Japan may surpass Britain as South Africa's most important trading partner. Because of this importance in trade Japanese businessmen have been granted the status "honorary whites".

Exports are mainly minerals and foodstuffs, but manufactured goods are of increasing importance. Now that South Africa, because of poverty-level wages, finds it can be competitive on world markets, South African transistor radios are starting to be sold in Japan.

In terms of South African imports West Germany (with 15%) and United States (with 12%) are South Africa's second and third most important sources. A large portion of these imports is advanced machinery and technology.

Canada and South Africa

Canada is South Africa's seventh or eighth most important trading partner. Our exports to South Africa have decreased from \$78 million in 1967 to \$43 million in 1972 whilst our imports have increased from \$37 million in 1967 to \$49 million in 1972.

The most important import is raw sugar which now makes up \$3.5 million of the imports. Over one-third of our raw sugar now comes from South Africa.

An important factor in our trade is Commonwealth preferences which Canada still extends to South Africa even though Canada voted in favour of South Africa's expulsion from the Commonwealth in 1961. South African sugar comes in duty free whilst sugar from other non-commonwealth countries,

like Cuba, has a tariff of \$1.00 per hundred pounds.

The Canadian government maintains a large Trade Commission in South Africa whose task is to facilitate in any way increased trade and Canadian capital investment (presently over \$100 million) in the country.

The major Canadian companies operating in South Africa are Westons, Alcan, Falconbridge, Massey Ferguson, Polymer, Sun Life and Manufacturers Life.

Weston, the largest food processor and agri-businessman in Canada, is also the biggest food processor in South Africa.

Weston gives a whole-hearted defence of Apartheid. He said in 1964, "Its ridiculous to force South Africa, through the United Nations, to give the vote to millions of coloured men whose morals are not ours and whose Christian ethics are completely absent".

In March of 1970 Trudeau commented on Canada's policy. "Its not consistent - we should either stop trading or stop condemning". But in July 1970, when External Affairs published its White Paper, it stated that Canada's policy has two main tenets, 1) Social Justice and 2) Economic Growth. Why didn't Trudeau follow through on his statement? Probably because the pro-South African lobby is so influential in our government.

The mining lobby composed of Alcan, Falconbridge, International Nickel and Hudson's Bay Mining and Smelting is the single most powerful pressure group in Ottawa when it comes to South Africa. Inco and Hudson's Bay have close links with Anglo-American. Falconbridge has operations in Namibia where it takes in the SWANLA contract about system, whereby it gets labourers on 1-year contract in three different categories: Grade A for \$32 a year, Grade B for \$22 a year and Grade C for \$14 a year. Canada's concern for social justice does not extend to our mining corporations or other major industries in South Africa.

Two areas of involvement

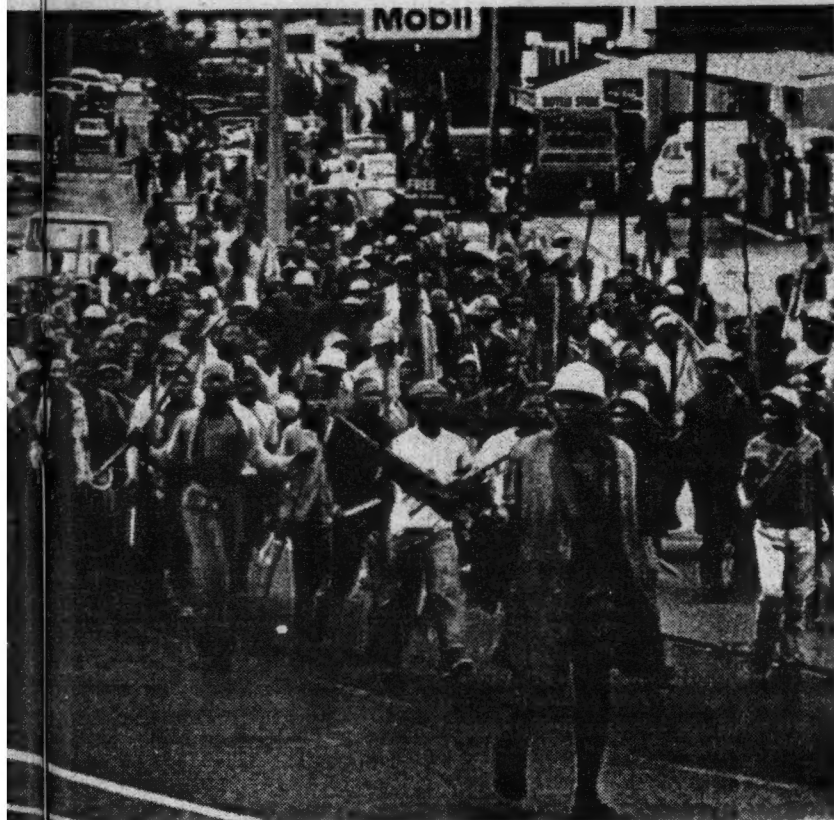
What can we do about the situation? The two areas where Canada is most involved are trade and investment. If the Canadian government could be forced to rescind Commonwealth preferences to South Africa a major step would be taken in reducing trade with the racist regime. Boycotts of South African goods such as oranges (Outspan), tinned fruit, fish and meat and wines (Paarl, Bertram's etc.) could have considerable educational value and might make a dent in Canadian/South African trade.

Pressure must be put on the federal and provincial governments to stop trade missions (the Ontario government sponsored one last fall) and to close Canada's trade mission in Pretoria.

Direct pressure must be put on companies to force them to withdraw and most important to stop new investment.

Key to changing the situation is a better understanding among the Canadian people of the South African regime, its designs for Southern Africa and its support from international companies and Western governments.

Only if we understand the whole situation will small actions for change (boycotts, letters to government and demonstrations) be effective.



LNS photo

South African workers marching through Durban

the industrial nation. Smaller amounts will go to Rhodesia and Mozambique.

The dam is being built by a consortium name ZAMCO, of which South Africa's Anglo-American Corporation is the largest member. Over two-thirds of the capital is coming from South Africa.

The construction will open up the whole northwest area of Mozambique, where surveys show there is a 12-mile seam of coking coal, capable of producing 300,000 tons a year, iron deposits which could produce one million tons a year, a 35 million ton reserve of lustrous magnetite and smaller deposits of manganese, nickel, copper, chrome and asbestos.

The dam will also help irrigate over three million acres of land in which Portugal plans to settle one million extra whites to strengthen the colony against the liberation movement.

South Africa is also involved in a power and irrigation project on the Kunene river, which runs between Angola and Namibia. The project will provide electric power for Walvis Bay and Windhoek in Namibia and will

by South Africa (the U.N. ended South Africa's mandate in 1966 so its continued occupation is totally illegal), Namibia still has virtually no industry. Its economy is based on mining, agriculture, fishing and tourism.

South African and Western capital as it goes north from the Republic very rarely goes into secondary industry.

In Malawi for example a South African firm, Optichen, recently announced plans for the building of a fertiliser plant. The plant gave the company a five-year monopoly on all fertiliser imported into Malawi, the only manufacturing activities to be performed in Malawi were bagging and blending.

The exact amount of foreign investment in South Africa outside the Republic can only be estimated.

A recent estimation produced minimum figures of \$1,320 million for Western capital and \$890 million for South African capital. This South African investment represents a significant portion of total productive assets outside the subsistence sector of the sub-continent. This economic power gives South Africa

National Arts Centre Orchestra okay...

Perhaps it was inevitable that after the great flurry of advance publicity about the National Arts Centre Orchestra which included such hyperbolic raves as "among the greatest in the world", expectations would run unrealistically high.

Last Saturday evening at the Jubilee Auditorium the NAC Orchestra under its permanent conductor, Mario Bernardi, gave sufficient proof of great capacity, but little cause to let fly the superlatives.

On the positive side it must be admitted that for such a young orchestra (it is less than 5 years old) it is an amazingly coherent ensemble. Polished, highly professional, accomplished and well-disciplined, the orchestra's principal virtue is its tightness -- a virtue it possesses almost to a fault.

But beyond the fact that Bernardi is obviously a disciplinarian, it also became clear that the principals he has at his disposal are highly capable players, giving the orchestra a quality of much more consistency and evenness than, say, the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra which is about the same size.

And yet there was nothing memorable about the NAC Orchestra's concert on Saturday. Perhaps the fault lay in the opening piece which to some extent soured the rest of the evening.

The Triple Concerto for Trumpet, Clarinet and Bassoon by Mme. S. C. Eckhardt-Gramatté of Winnipeg while cleanly performed had to be one of the most tedious, unstylish, eclectic and uneffective compositions it has ever been my misfortune to hear. There is in fact a lot of third-rate contemporary music floating around these days, but seldom has anything been as subversive to my enthusiasm for music in general. One could hardly resist the suggestion that the composer ought to be locked up for crimes against art.

One can only speculate about the perverse logic that forced this piece of organized sound (I will not dignify it with the name of music) into the programme. Probably it was an attempt to combine the obligatory "Canadian" content" with a desire to display the talents of some of the principal wind players of the NAC Orchestra.

But surely for this purpose other pieces would have done better. The art of composing is alive and well all over Canada and indeed, in Manus Sasonkin

we have one of its finest proponents right here in Edmonton. Canadian content.

The second piece on the programme last Saturday evening was Mozart's 13th piano concerto in C major, K. 415.

Here conductor Bernardi doubled as pianist, and again we had some outstandingly clean and crisp playing all around.

But largely it was all fingers and no head. As pianist, Bernardi showed some tendency to get carried away with particularly beautiful melodies (and Mozart is replete with these), and above all was much too weak with his left hand

leaving the base line barely audible and upsetting the balance of the piano part.

A similar fault characterized his conducting. Melodies carried by the inner voices of the orchestra, the violas, cellos and woodwinds, tended to be much too subdued with inevitably devastating effects on texture and balance. In addition, for all its beautiful parts, the concerto as a whole really lacked unity. It all sounded very nice, but was it Mozart?

Finally Haydn's 101st symphony in

D major ("The Clock") showed more polished playing and, particularly in the second and fourth movements, moments of inspiration. But the to Haydn is an appreciation of his essentially rural nature, and this received scant reflection in Bernardi's performance.

The lusty vigour and the good-natured open humour that is the joy of Haydn enthusiasts was shabbily bypassed, and the great Haydn was made what he is often unjustly caricatured as -- a second-rate Mozart.

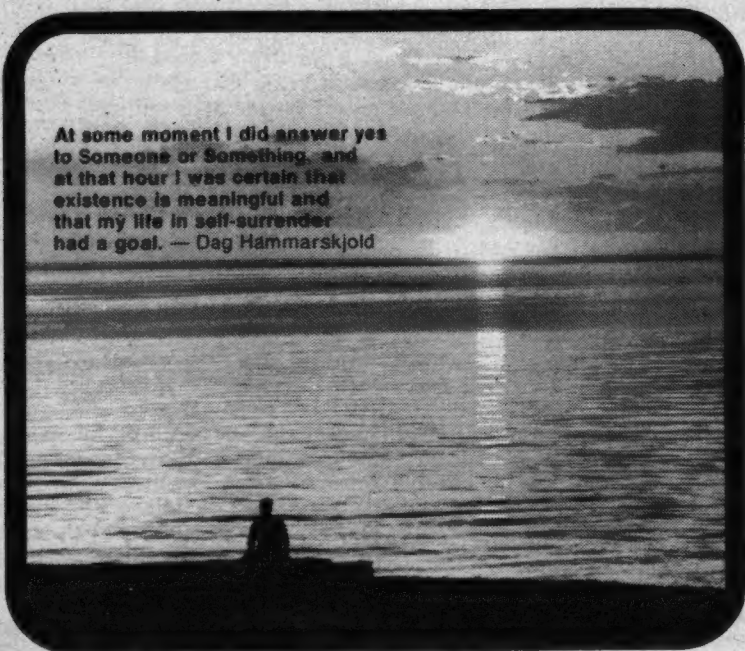
by Franz Szabo



The Big Note



At some moment I did answer yes
to Someone or Something, and
at that hour I was certain that
existence is meaningful and
that my life in self-surrender
had a goal. — Dag Hammarskjöld



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Rock 'n roll revival

Roobie doobie doobie - doowa doowa

In case any one hadn't noticed, there has been a revival of pre-Beatles rock and roll in the last year or two.

Perhaps this interest will end when the next sensation a la Elvis or the "Fab Four", hits our northern strand. After all, rock seems to be at something of an impasse right now. Sure, there's a lot of good rock around but not great excitement.

Nothing like the mid 60's, which I remember so well, when the charts were absolutely satiated by English groups.

But whatever the future brings in the way of excitement, it will be only fair if the current interest in old rock survives -- old rock being defined as the period 1955 - 1963. Although music and mores have changed a lot since then, the best rock is timeless in the same sense as classical music.

Among the best devotees of old rock is a Canadian group that has frequently visited Edmonton. They are called Teen Angel and the Rockin Rebels, and Vancouver is their home.

Teen Angel has recently issued a new disc on the "Helloaring Records" label. In the best old smutty style, it is entitled "12 Inches of Teen Angel".

Teen Angel and his crew can be incredibly good. Their sound is helped by the band which includes a lot of saxophone. One of the few unfortunate effects of the Beatles period was the disappearance of instruments other than guitar.

The "English Sound" was formed from a lead guitar, rhythm guitar, base guitar, and drums. Older rock included the sax as an equal to the guitar, and especially in rockabilly, the boogie woogie piano was also important (remember Jerry Lee Lewis?).

If their albums mean anything, Teen Angel and the Rebels still savour the original worldview of rock and roll. At one time you see, before the jet set caught on about 1963 or 64, rock was not just a music but a lifestyle. Basically the lifestyle of lower class teenage rebellion.

This basic attitude of rock was represented most classically by the greasy sneer of Elvis Presley. The "rebels" of early rock never became revolutionaries because they never identified their rebellion with the capitalist system.

But despite their apoliticization, the early rockers scared the hell out of "respectable" society none the less.

Perhaps you remember the time when Ed Sullivan vetoed any camera from zeroing in on Elvis' pelvis. Or you can read the articles printed on popular music in the Encyclopedia Britannica's annual yearbooks, c. 1958 to 1963. Parents shuttered and shivered from the thought that their well-scrubbed kids might be infected by this unknown greaser music.

Anyway, the Teen Angel albums exude this original greaser feeling. Just listen to the roll call of the group members, besides Teen Angel: Fast Eddie, Tiny, Weasel, Fingers, Rocke, and Barbara Ann. Read the liner notes of their albums closely. The style of their antics and the language in which they are written take you right back to the summer of '62 or earlier. When last did you hear about sock hops, hop shops, or blue suede shoes?

With the rock revival catching hold, you no longer have to rummage through second-hand stores (though that wouldn't hurt either and I've managed to pick up some unscratched prizes that way). The record companies are releasing veritable masses of their early rock material, and the question becomes one of evaluating this "embarass de richesses". What follows, then, is an assessment of some of these re-releases:

A. The American Graffiti soundtrack is a hit-filled potpourri of old rock. You get about 40 songs on a double album (yes, that's about 10 a side.) There are a lot of pictures

from the film, and inside there's an excellent review of the movie and of the period itself -- GRT Records.

B. "The History of the Everly Brothers", Barnaby Records.

A collection of 20 of their best songs on a double album. Good record notes. The only drawback is that this package does not include their later hits from 1961-62. The last song here is from November 1960.

One of my own personal favourite groups, they exemplified the influence of country on rock. (Did you know Johnny Cash was once a rock singer, that Waylon Jennings played in Buddy Holly's band, that Roy Orbison, Conway Twitty, Jerry Lee Lewis, and Elvis originally all started out in country music?).

C. "Ricky Nelson", United Artists. Nelson is often remembered, along with Pat Boone, for "schlock rock". But he could be a very good rocker although too fabricated to be in the same league as Jerry Lee Lewis.

An excellent double record package composed of 26 songs. Good notes by Ed Ward, in fact the notes are of pamphlet length. Do you remember his 1961 summer hit, "Travelin' Man"? If so, then you're part of the American Graffiti generation.

D. "Jerry Lee Lewis Original Golden Hits Vol. I", Birchmount.

We all have our favourites, and for me Jerry Lee is the One, the King. (Yes, I know all about that Elvis hound in old Memphis Town).

Jerry Lee's early work really represents the raunchy core of rock. He never gave in to the temptations of schlock rock, and the single entendres of his songs no doubt gave parents an even bigger sense of outrage than Colonel Parker's boy.

Don't forget that Jerry Lee's early career was destroyed when news of his marriage to a 13 year old girl became public. He himself had first been married at the advanced age of 15.

This Birchmount record contains 11 best hits and is a good deal mainly because of the bargain price (\$3 or less). No record notes which is a pity, since Jerry Lee has had an enormously colourful career.

E. "Buddy Holly: A Rock and Roll Collection", Decca.

Buddy Holly's death in 1959 signified the end of the first great rock era. Along with Buddy, The Big Bopper and Richie Valens also died.

Buddy Holly was a hiccupy teenager and his music tends to be hiccupy rock and roll, occasionally falling into the category of schlock. But in general, Buddy Holly remains justifiably high in the pantheon of rock stars.

He wrote very good and catchy songs. That enough was sufficient to distinguish him from the common herd since most early rock stars had their material written for them. (Another exception: Chuck Berry.)

As long as Holly kept away from raunchy or hard rock, he was just fine.

This is a double record collection of 20 songs. There are no record notes which is a pity since I and probably you don't know enough of his life story. Except that he was a Southerner from Texas.

F. "Chuck Berry's Golden Decade", Chess.

Another double album package of about 22 hits with some album notes.

Chuck Berry was and always will remain one of the greatest rock stars. He wrote his own material and it was great stuff. He, along with Buddy Holly and Carl Perkins, had a strong influence on the Beatles.

The style of his songs reflects someone who does not quite belong to the teen generation he is singing about. That's natural since Chuck Berry was black and slightly older than most of the highschool singers.

His music is about as exciting as rock can get. Raunchy in his songs, he was put away for several years when he took a girl below the age of consent across a state line for lascivious pur-



Reliving the era of leather jackets and ducktail hairdos in Vancouver: singer Teen Angel (centre) and the Rockin' Rebels.

pose.

G. "Bill Haley and His Comets: Golden Hits", MCA.

A double album package which really is all you wanted to know about Bill Haley, and more than you wanted to know.

Bill Haley started the craze for rock back in 1955. He was then an ageing 28, and had already spent a number of years as a country singer. Some of his material is classic, eg. "Rock Around the Clock." But he had a definite penchant towards poor taste and thus many songs in this package are rather dated novelty songs that Bill belted out when his star was fading.

Good album notes are provided but I fear it must be said that one single album of about 10 songs would have been sufficient.

H. "Dion's Greatest Hits", Columbia.

This album is something of a rip-off with only 10 songs and it sells for about \$4.50. The album notes are poor as well. He deserves better than this.

The last song on the collection is his 1962 hit, "The Wanderer". Thus the title of the album is somewhat misleading since it does not include "Abraham, Martin, and John".

That would be okay if the packaging was better and if the aim of the record was made clear. But it isn't. I would put this album near the bottom of the list, although not necessarily Dion himself.

I. "Elvis' Golden Records", RCA Victor.

A one-album set of 14 songs that retails for about \$4.50, thus not a bad deal.

The album notes are quite good and give ample detail on Elvis' career during 1956-57. Each song is a hit that sold millions, and all of the material is prior to Elvis' stint in the army.

I have my own favourites above Elvis but no doubt he was a king if not THE king. Too bad he was packaged as plastic later on by Colonel Parker (remember all those ghastly movies of the 1960's?). But when he was good

he was very good indeed, and my own musical career started at about age 8 doing imitations of Elvis in front of the Anglican Bishop of Sault Ste. Marie.

J. "Little Richard".

There is a best hits record of Little Richard out and I know that it's a single disc containing 12 hits. But I don't own it at present.

It's not too good a deal since it retails for about \$4.50. Still Little Richard was about as super a rocker as one could get, as I found out when I saw him at a Montreal club about 6 years ago. Same frenetic style then as in the 1950's, same immaculate pompadour.

Did you know that Jimi Hendrix started out as a guitarist in Little Richard's Band?

Nowadays there are quite a few of what I call "neo-rock" groups -- groups which exclusively play the pre-63 rock. Teen Angel is one of the best. Another is Sha-Na-Na.

I have one complaint about the Sha-Na-Na, and that is that they have a tendency to slightly "put-on" the material they do. Compare one of their records with one by Teen Angel who are in dead earnest. Also, their band is not as exciting instrumentally as Teen Angel.

Sha-Na-Na's strong point is their outstanding vocal and harmony style.

Another neo-rock group is Flash Cadillac and the Continental Kids. I don't have much to say about them except that they do several songs on the "American Graffiti" soundtrack quite credibly.

Having psyched you into enthusiasm over old rock, don't forget that there was also a lot of garbage being produced. Not every oldie is a goldie: be selective in your purchases. There were a lot of forgettable one hit groups or singers. There has always been tons of hype associated with rock music. But the best of the old rock remains as exciting as anything produced and that's what you should look for.

by Rockin' Davey Nock

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Edmonton folk scene:

This is NOT an article on folk music.

Folk music is correctly defined as music that has passed on through an oral tradition from one generation to another. There is no such thing as folk music in the so-called civilized world. However, it seems popular to classify anyone who sings and/or plays a non-electrified guitar, banjo, dulcimer, etc., in a style that has developed from the "hootenanny" phase of commercial music, as a folk performer. Hence, in keeping with the popular definition, I shall talk about musicians around the who specialized in songs that attempt to communicate their own feeling during any period of time -- this can include people who write their own songs, who sing or play other people's songs (whether they be traditional or by a known writer), or who perform any type of music that can be played in the home.

I shall exclude performers who perform explicitly for the purpose of being "commercial" (eg. lounge performs), but will place an emphasis on professional musicians -- admitting the fact that there are a lot of fine folk performers (mainly traditional) who do not perform professionally.

First a discussion on the ten professional or semi-professional performers who I feel are presently making the greatest contributions to Edmonton's acoustic music scene. Since I know many of the performers some of them being close friends, there is the danger that they will take some of these comments too personally. Please don't.

You'll notice that all these names are in alphabetical order. That's so no one thinks I'm rating them. I would also like to emphasize that this list is a review; my own opinion of the virtues and weaknesses of the artists involved. Don't mistake this for objectivity.

John Antles: Originally from San



Francisco, Antles is probably one of the finest performer's I've ever seen. He's one of the rare few who can keep the audience on the edge of their seats for a whole evening.

He has an incredible repertoire; at his concert at the Edmonton Folk Club he did a total of about six hours of excellent music (Saturday and Sunday) and didn't repeat a single song.

Most of the songs he does are his own or else are written by friends, but he knows some traditional songs and songs by better known writers as well. His stage patter is as entertaining as his music -- and both are unusually thought-provoking.

One professional problem he has is

getting bookings at the better known Canadian and American nightclubs. His name isn't big enough to be a headline act, and as a backup act, promoters are afraid of him stealing the show from the big name.

Negative comment: He sometimes give too much too soon. There are times I'd like to see him hold back a bit.

John is in Edmonton now partly because he is hoping to record an album here, and partly because he likes the place.

Bob Devine

Bob Devine: Traditional Scottish, contemporary English, and a touch of Tom Paxton is Bob Devine's forte. His clear voice and thick Scottish accent combined with a guitar style that is simple, creative and smooth could make Bob Devine a very well known local folkie -- if he would perform. But he's happy being a germ catcher at the provincial lab.

His performing technique is very subdued; excellent for intimate gatherings where he can become a part of the peace and tranquility. It may not be so good for large coffeehouse audiences.

Paul Hann

Paul Hann: He is one of the smoothest flatpickers I know, and he has been a part of the music scene in Western Canada for about seven years.

While he started out as a child of the hootenanny era, his current repertoire consists mainly of songs written by Pete White (many of which Paul writes the melodies for).

Everywhere he plays he gets a good audience, and his album has just recently been released on London Records (the record store at HUB in the U of A has several copies). The record suffers from some bad mixing, but features some of Edmonton's finest musicians backing him up.

Paul's main virtue, besides his guitar work, is his very well-controlled expressive singing style which makes every work sound like he really means it. The thing I like least about Paul Hann is his material. I find the melodies to be tiring after about the second listening, and some of the lyrics are immature.

Jim McLennan

Jim McLennan: Jim McLennan plays a lot of Bruce Cockburn songs on his guitar -- and plays many of the smoother than Cockburn. He also does some Doc Watson numbers, as well as a few of his own songs; the latter usually function as vehicles for his creative and intricate guitar work.

Over the last year Jim has also started singing. While by no means a great singer, his voice is very natural and easy to listen to; and his singing style

is the opposite of pretentiousness.

His main weakness is his performing ability. Sometimes it lacks balls. His songwriting is still in its formative stage, but rapidly improving.

Robert Peterson

Robert Peterson: smooth flowing and very intricate piano work, fair guitar playing, and an exciting songwriting style characterize this young high school student.

Robert Peterson has the potential of being the most novel songwriter that western Canada has ever produced. His songs sound like nobody else; his main influences are probably various 20th century classical composers, although I do find touches of Bruce Cockburn and Joni Mitchell somewhere within their harmonic intricacies. Most of his concerts have been at M. E. Lazerte High School and he has tended to avoid the local coffee house scene.

Partly because of his age (17), his lyrics are sometimes a bit clumsy, and his stage presentation needs to be developed.

Bev Ross

Bev Ross: Bev's songs are really hard to get into. They're harmonically interesting, and the lyrics really do say something -- but you got to hear them at least 3 or 4 times in order to appreciate their merit.

Her main problem has always been her failure to project herself on stage; however, she seems to be slowly developing herself as a performer. Her singing and piano playing are quite ornate, and her songs are difficult to sing well.

Century II's producer Terry MacManus is presently working on cutting an album with Bev Ross, and if the production is sensitive to the material, I think a lot of sceptics are going to be surprised at its success.

The Spaldings

The Spaldings: a husband and wife team, Dave and Andy Spalding specialize in all different kinds of British folk music (Irish, Scottish, and English). They have an extensive repertoire of songs they learned out of song books, from English folk clubs, and quite a few that they learned from their parents (aha, an oral tradition).

They both have very powerful voices, and Andy is as fine a stage performer as any professional folk singer. They generally play their music for fun, but are not averse to accepting money. Their main backup is Dave's guitar, but they do a lot of songs a-capella, and occasionally use a monstrous drum.

As for negative things, I really can't think of any. What they do they do well. The harmonies are generally pretty good, but they generally sing most of the songs pretty straight -- so I guess they could never be really commercial. But is that a fault?

Sweetcrab

SweetCrab: Gary Koliger and Betty Chaba plus a sometimes fiddle player are Edmonton's most professional acoustic group: combining their high quality and highly commercial material with some excellent musicianship. They have played as a backup act to John Hammond (in Vancouver), Tim Buckley, Muddy Waters, and Jesse Winchester (in Edmonton). Gary is probably the best studio guitarist in the city (and plays pretty fair steel, too) and Betty has an incredible voice. They do mostly their own songs, plus a few by Bim, some country and western numbers, and a bit of country-rock.

Unfortunately they may be breaking up: Betty Chaba has moved to Vancouver and Gary has been getting quite involved in Studio work.

At their worst, Sweetcrab lack rapport with the audience, and occasionally lose their "togetherness". At their best, they're tremendous.

Richard White

EDMONTON JAZZ SOCIETY

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mighty fine performers

Richard White: his own songs are of consistently high quality, utilizing smooth flowing melodies and creative guitar riffs.

His lyrics are quite personal: on the surface they seem to be about playing music to unappreciative audiences, making love to somewhat more appreciative women, then leaving to come home to his lady. However, buried in these songs are some pretty interesting attitudes about life--many of them suggesting an almost uncanny kind of acceptance of whatever happens, and others objectifying his own personal feelings to such an extent that he seems alone in his own self-awareness.

He uses a lot of "catch phrases" too that sometimes make sense and sometimes don't. Lines like "Lady I'll be having you or Jesus I'll be going strange" (Seagull's Garden), "Sadness can be a most beautiful feeling if you just let it mellow in your soul" (Sister Song), and "I don't want to lose what I never tried to feel" (Walls and Friends).

Richard also sings a lot of songs by other Canadian writers (e. g. David Wiffen, Bruce Cockburn, Bill Hawken, Bob Carpenter, King Anderson), and does them well. He has an expressive and accurate voice, and a very natural stage presence. He's a fine guitarist as well. As a songwriter I would rank him alongside of John Antle, Robert Peterson, and Betty Chaba as one of the best in the city.

His main weakness? His songs are sometimes so understated that a lot of people don't realize how good they are. Also, a few more lively songs in his repertoire might make him more popular to coffeehouse and barroom audiences.

Yow-Zuh

Yow-Zuh: Edmonton's only old folk music band. A six person group that includes Don McVeigh (the Jack of All Instruments)

and Rob Storeshaw, one of Edmonton's best blues harmonica players, their music includes country-stringband songs, jugband music, Schlockey waltzes, Rock'n Roll, blues from the 30's modern country and western, hornpipes and reels, plus a lot of traditional Canadian folksongs. They have played for dances, folk club concerts, done guest sets at the Hovel, and everyone wants them to come to their parties.

Featured instruments in the group include guitars, mandolins (sometimes three playing at once), harmonica, accordion, glockenspiel, piano, banjo, dobro, lap-steel guitar, fiddles, kazoo, knees, washboard, washtub bass, jug, spoons, whistles, and everybody sings (sometimes together, but not usually).

Bad points: Well, they're the loosest group to ever call themselves professional. They have a tendency to start off a bit slow, and get tight-

er as the wine and liquor flow. Give them free booze, though, and they'll play all night.

performers

Other Good performers not mentioned:

Bill Findlay, a singer and songwriter with a very pleasing voice, has left Canada, but might come back someday.

Lorraine Stephenson is the best female guitarist in the city (with an affinity for Doc Watson), but rarely performs publicly.

Alan Bell is a classical style guitarist who plays mostly his own compositions.

Indian music as a group; Anwar Kashkar (oud) and Cesar Estephan (drums and vocals), specialists in Arabic music; The U of A Tanzanian dancers.

Other ethnic music and dance can be found Sunday afternoons in the auditoriums of the Provincial Museum and Archives.

There are currently three coffee houses in town where it is possible to hear some of the acoustic musicians listed above, as well as a lot of other fine performers.

Hovel

THE HOVEL: Edmonton's commercial music spot. The entertainment there is generally of very high quality. Acoustic music can almost always

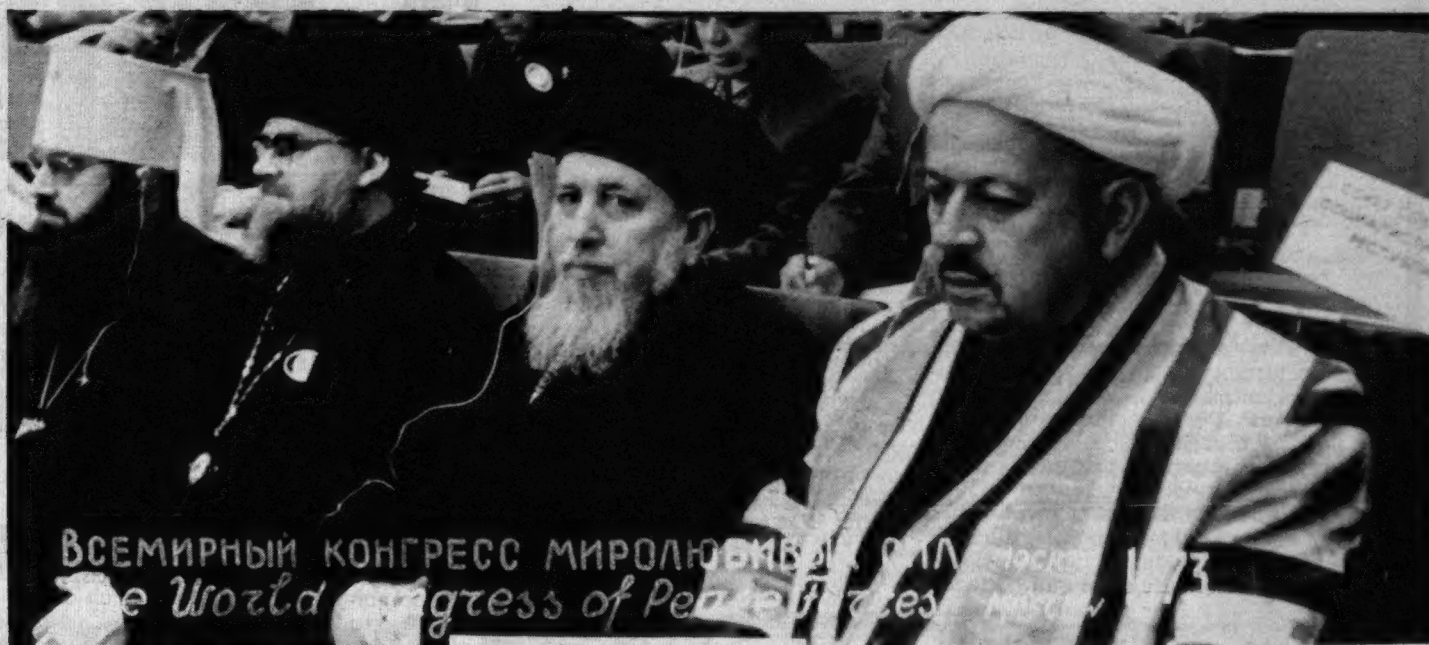
Meditation Room in the Students' Union Building.

Pat and Audrey are still in charge of the place, and their booking priority is nothing more than their own personal tastes -- which are variable.

They have had concerts with Richard White, Humphrey and the Dumptrucks, Jan Randall, Don Freed from Saskatoon, and various others. Admission is \$1.50 for most of the concerts. They publicize through posters, the Journal, and POUNDMAKER.

Folk Club

THE EDMONTON FOLK CLUB: Has a greater variety of activities than the others. They have Sunday night concerts at least once every two weeks (advertised in the Journal and POUNDMAKER), and also meet every Tuesday



(Man in centre to himself), To hell with these freaks, what this Church really needs is a Pope who can carry a tune

Jan Randall sings Chuck Carson songs and plays excellent piano.

Dave Wright, one of Edmonton's first singer-songwriters still performs occasionally.

Homer Pointras (fiddle) and Oscar Bellrose (vocal) do a lot of country and western music, plus some music from the Metis tradition (eg. Rell of Eight).

Touching on the Ethnic music scene, there is Diane Zinick, a specialist in traditional Scottish folksongs; The Chinese Orchestra who feature many of the traditional Chinese instruments; Herbert Hsu -- player of the Ehr-Wu (a 2 stringed violin); Larry Reese (East Indian sitar, and also sings and plays his own songs on the guitar); Regula Qureshi (sarangi), Surej (sitar), and Masud (tabla) who often play traditional East

be heard on Friday and Saturday. Priority is given to singers who write their own songs, thus excluding traditional folk musicians. Sunday night features jazz, and Thursday is rock night. Most Wednesday nights they have an open stage (admission is 25 cents) where anyone who wants to can perform or listen.

The Hovel is located on 109 Street and Jasper Avenue, and the usual admission charge is \$1.50 for members. Yearly memberships are sold for \$1.00.

Albany

THE ALBANY: The Albany has concerts periodically, usually at least twice a month.

It was first started about 4 years ago by Patricia Marlyn and Audrey Watson, and they had musical evenings once a week at the top floor of an apartment building. Later they re-located at Room at the Top in the University, and now meet either in Garneau Community Hall (84th Ave. and 109 St.) or the

night at Garneau Church Hall (84th Ave. and 112th Street).

These days feature open stages or else workshops on special topics (eg. Irish music, music of Bob Dylan, Arab-Israeli music and dance, guitar styles). Admission for Tuesday night events is through a donation of whatever (if anything) you wish to donate. Herbal teas and goodies are sold cheap.

Sunday night concerts are \$1.25 with special discounts for Folk Club members. All money goes to the entertainers. Yearly memberships are sold at the door for \$5.00.

Usually the club books local entertainers, although if they are approached by an out of town musician, they will definitely consider booking him or her.

Rumours have it the last two Sundays of March will feature some musicians from this year's Regina Folk Festival; possibly Bill Russell from Québec, or Mike Miller from Stratford.

by Larry Saidman



The HOVEL

thurs.

Thunderbird

\$1.50 Members only

fri., sat. & sun.

Perth County

\$2.00 with membership

10907 - Jasper Ave.

'Vote NO'

POUNDMAKER Collective:

On behalf of the Edmonton Voters Association I would like to remind the people of Edmonton that the March 20th plebiscite poses only one question. That question is whether or not the people of Edmonton are willing to pay for the 1978 Commonwealth Games in a manner hastily decided upon by the City Council.

The March 20th plebiscite does not in any way represent a question of whether or not we will have the 1978 Commonwealth Games here in Edmonton. Of course, we'll have them.

I am sure that the people of Edmonton will not be swayed by the irresponsible statements and dramatic misrepresentations made by certain members of city council regarding the March 20th plebiscite.

The Edmonton Voters Association feels strongly that more information regarding the actual cost of the 1978 Games must be made public. That alternate means of financing should be explored and disclosed publicly is important. As an alternate means of financing, the E. V. A. suggests that consideration be given to a tax-levy on the businesses which will profit directly from the 1978 Games and the commercial use of the Games facilities after 1978.

For these reasons the E. V. A. asks the people of Edmonton to support the 1978 Commonwealth Games-- but to vote "no" on March 20th.

Yours truly,
Murray Glen Dickhout
Secretary, E. V. A.

Where to get POUNDMAKER

The University of Alberta and Area
All major campus buildings
Validus Aptus, in HUB
Julian Books, 11156-87 Ave.
Lameretta's, Franklin Towers

Strathcona

Scona Campus, Grant MacEwan Community College, 10523-84 Ave.
House of Stein, 10750-82 Ave.
General Store, 10801-82 Ave.

Bonnie Doon

Bonnie Doon Shopping Centre, Info Desk
College St. Jean, 8406-91 St.

City Centre

Boyle Street Co-op, 10348-96 St.
Bullwinkle's, 10273-101 St.
Cartmell Books, 10457-Jasper Ave.
CKUA, 5th floor, old AGT Bldg.
The Hovel, 109 St. and Jasper Ave.
Intoxication-Recovery Centre, 107 St. and 103 Ave.
Edmonton Labour Council, #105, 10310-106 Ave.

Grant MacEwan Community College.

10340-98 St.
Julian Books, 10411-Jasper Ave.
Keen Kraft Music, 109 St. and Jasper Ave.
Mandala, 10448-103 Ave.
Opus 69, 10448-Jasper Ave.
Punjab's, 10302-102 St.
YWCA, 10032-103 St.
Trader Tom's Tapes and Records, 100 St. and 107 Ave.

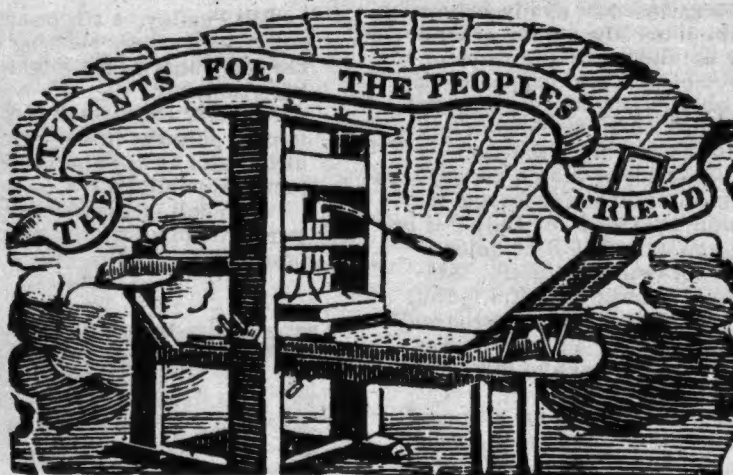
Northeast

Checker's Lunch, 9460-Jasper Ave.
Pinkey Coin Laundry, 10339-95 St.
Super White, 9355-103A Ave.
Bar Italia Dominic, 10850-96 St.
Mal's Pharmacy, 11404-96 St.
Whip Inn Restaurant, 11812-87 St.
Cromdale Campus, Grant MacEwan Community College, 118 Ave. and 81 St.
Bob's Book Exchange, 8208-118 Ave.
Daily Confectionary, 13155-66 St.
Classic Book Shops, second floor, London-derry Shopping Mall
Erewhon Books, 10340-96 St.

Write On!

letters to the

POUNDMAKER
collective



address all correspondence to:

**11129 - 80th Ave.
Edmonton, Alta.**



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Also included are some scenes from our next attraction THE FIRESIDE THEATRE GROUP in "The Committee".

Strange bedfellows:

Socred digs Poundmaker

Dear Ms. Bailey and Mr. Kubanin:

I would like to commend you for the articles you wrote in the March 4-10 edition of POUNDMAKER on T-4 discounting. It is apparent that considerable leg-work and research went into them.

Your articles were most useful in making the public aware of this serious situation, and I hope more pressure is brought to bear on the Department of

Consumer Affairs to eliminate this practice.

I hope you and your colleagues keep up the good work on your newspaper.

Yours sincerely,
Ralph A. Sorenson,
M. L. A.
Sedgewick-Coronation

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CITROËN

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Address _____

City _____ Prov. _____

"They came back as victors. 200,000 others still fight..."

(cont. from page 5)

To let a whole prison die would arouse public opinion, they would get into trouble from their bosses, since their job was not to do away with detainees, but to "convert" them. Especially as we always took care to present apparently harmless demands at first. But the main thing was to compel them to give up, to prove that they were not masters here.

We succeeded gradually in convincing ordinary people who had been seized in large numbers during round-ups. The example set by the political prisoners, the support of the collectivity, the education they received from the movement and the natural reaction of any normal person to inhumane treatments made many of them become as courageous as the real militants in the end.

Collective support has the power to transform people. Even when someone was brought in alone to the torture room or the tiger cages, he was sustained by our universal clamor. Information and encouragement kept reaching him.

Once we carried a dozen injured, who had just been tortured, on stretchers, with nearly 200 healthy men and woman marching behind them, right up to the prison director's office. He was forced to meet our delegates and tried to get us to accept a verbal promise to put an end to reprisals. Then all of us started shouting: "A verbal pledge isn't enough." He turned livid but was compelled to sign the paper that was handed him.

At another time our jailors had taken away several comrades whom they suspected of leading our organization. On the following day, when the guards entered the cells, they were immediately seized, firmly tied up and surrounded by rows of detainees. We then sent delegates to negotiate: "Free our comrades, and the guards are safe. Otherwise they shall die together with all the rest of us."

Divisions developed within their ranks.

The torturers wanted to go on torturing but signs of uncertainty in their fellow jailors made them hesitate.

One time, when they did not give up after a long hunger strike, one of our women, with everyone's agreement, took a knife and disemboweled herself. They tried to take her away but all her comrades stood close around her. She took her entrails with her hands and drew them out with the guards and prison director standing around. They turned away not daring to look at the scene. She died a few minutes later, but they had given up. Confusion clearly showed in their eyes.

Do you know that at Poulo Condor (a prison) there is a liberated zone? Of course we were always enclosed by walls and barbed wire, but the torturers did not dare to venture into our sector. We took no notice of the jail's regulations, we went on with our gatherings and openly organized courses of cultural and political education.

A "liberated zone" within a prison. There they stand in front of me, telling me this, those men and women who are nothing but skin and bone. With not a stick in their hands they had driven back an army of brutes. Many of them had died during the fight, but the others, how did they survive? Everything I had learned in my medical studies about biological constants and norms, the amounts of calories and protein necessary to sustain a person, was all turned upside down.

A survivor from Pleiku tells this story:

We used to make pens out of the iron bars, and set squares and protractors with bits of wood and paper from scraps of newspaper. And those who had some instruction started teaching geometry to their fellow detainees. The guards confiscated our things after beating all of us. So we made them

all again. This time we engaged in direct combat, openly demanding the right to learn. In the end we were able to organize courses in mathematics, literature and history.

We had collected pieces of mosquito nets and shirts. Those who had malaria saved us their tablets of quinine so as to dye the stuff yellow and we got red or rather ochre and blue by scraping the walls. And this is how our magnificent flags of the National Front for Liberation were made. We also made streamers reading: "Long live the PRG, Long live the NLF," "For a strict implementation of the Paris Agreement," "For a policy of national concord," "Down with Thieu's dictatorship."

They wanted to confiscate them but we warned them: "That'll be a scuffle to the death." They retreated.

After the ceasefire, when some of us were to be returned to the North,

they sought to hoist Thieu's flags on the cars that were driving back. We refused and they retreated. They wanted to drive the vehicles under arches on which Thieu's flags were flying. We refused and they retreated. They gave us new clothes but we threw these away and eked out our rags. Then we crossed the Thach Han (the river which runs through Quang Tri, where the exchange took place.)

They came back as victors. Two hundred thousand others are still fighting at Chi Hoa, Tan Hiep, Poulo Condor, and in hundreds of other prison and detention camps scattered all over the South. Every day, every minute the struggle continues, more ruthless than ever. More than ever, Nixon and Thieu are bent on liquidating all those who oppose their maneuvers. Be vigilant.

Cheep Thrillz cont.

Ongoing

Weekend Wilderness Tours

Experience two days of whitewater adventure, relaxation, enchantment, rafting the Upper Red Deer River. Or escape for a long weekend to the Brazeau to loaf, run some rapids, try for trout. Special trips for educational groups by arrangement. Contact: North-West Expeditions, Box 1551, Edmonton or call 475-3433 or 439-1189.

Women in Literature

Grant MacEwan Community College is pre-empting a free noon-hour course on women in literature every Monday and Friday from noon to 1 p.m. in the music room of the Edmonton Centennial Library. Downtown office workers are encouraged to bring their own lunches to the informal sessions. For information phone 452-8810.

Women's Media Production Workshops

Communitas Inc. will be sponsoring a series of Media Production Workshops for Women every Wednesday night from 7:30 p.m. till 10 p.m. Registration fee of \$25. Call Communitas at 482-4044. The workshops will be held at 11328-100 Ave.

River Valley Usage

A series of community public meetings on the use of the River Valley will be staged by the University Dept. of Extension for late March. They will provide citizens a chance to dream, to create and to draw up their own long range, permanent plans for the River Valley and Ravines in Edmonton.

The policies, along with sketches and drawings, will be presented to City Council. Details of the event can be obtained from Gerald Wright at the Dept. of Extension, 432-5068.

(PART 1)

Crisis and General Info

Edmonton Family Planning Service
421 Tegler Bldg. 10189 101 St.

Advice, Information and Direction (AID); 24 hour phone, central advice and referral for Edmonton.
429-6227
10006 - 107 street

Salvation Army Suicide Prevention
422-2727

Help (8:30 am to 4:30 pm). For downtown area assistance in coping.
6th floor, CN Tower
425-5976

City of Edmonton Information Desk
(8:30 am to 4:30 pm)
City Hall
425-3131

Alexander Ross Society
Help and info for War Resisters
434-3802

Debtors Assistance Board
102A Avenue and 97 street
423-7861

The Demosthenes Club
Help for stutterers.
Apt. 11, 11217 - 124 street
455-8136

Student Help
Room 250 SUB
432-4358

Pregnancy — Family Planning

Birthingright (9 to 11 a.m., 7 to 9 p.m.)
9347 - 104 Street
432-2852, 488-1285

Edmonton Birth Control and Abortion Referral Service
11812 - 95 street
Susan 439-3689 (anytime), Lea 489-1793 (after 6 pm), Betsy 433-0744 (after 6 pm)
Terry 466-5305

MOVE (association to assist unwed mothers)
9917 - 116 street (9 am to 4 pm)
482-4313

Threshold (group home for unwed mothers)
9918 - 112 street
488-9198

Planned Parenthood Association
PO Box 4022
433-8220

Dope and Alcohol

Intoxication-Recovery Centre
Open 24 hours/day -- alcohol or any other drug
10302-107 St.
424-3121

Project Recovery (emergency situations)
10114-95 St.
429-1214

Methadone Clinic
10979 - 102 street
425-1381

Edmonton Drug Treatment Clinic
9911 - 109 street
423-1817

Point 3 Project (in-patient, out-patient treatment and counselling for drugs and alcohol)
#607 10339 - 124 street (office)
10029 - 116 street (Unit #1)
488-3003, 488-8388

Alcoholics Anonymous
422-2764

Hostels

Single Men's Hostel (8:30 pm to 4:30 pm), All single men over 18.
10014 - 105 Avenue
423-3402

Women's Overnight Shelter
10218 - 108 street
424-5768

Chimo Youth Retreat Centre
(14 to 18 yr. olds with home problems)
11302 - 100 Avenue
482-5047

Bissel Men's Centre
9560 - 103A Avenue
424-1728

Y. W. C. A.
11032 - 103 street
422-8176

Y. M. C. A.
10030 - 102A Avenue

Community Action — Social Development

Action Group of the Disabled
10006 - 107 street
435-1790

Alberta Federation of Labour
454-6307

Alberta Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association
10006 - 107 street
429-1608

Edmonton Committee for Justice in the Food Industry (ECJIFI)
11047 - 89 Avenue
433-2808

Edmonton and District Labour Council
105 - 10319 106th Avenue
422-7014

Edmonton Anti-Pollution Group
10006 - 107 street
423-1136

Save Tomorrow -- Oppose Pollution
PO Box 1633
343-3302

Edmonton Social Planning Council
10006 - 107 street
424-7924

Humans on Welfare
9767 - Jasper Avenue
424-7924

Pensioners Concerned
PO Box 5882, Station "L"

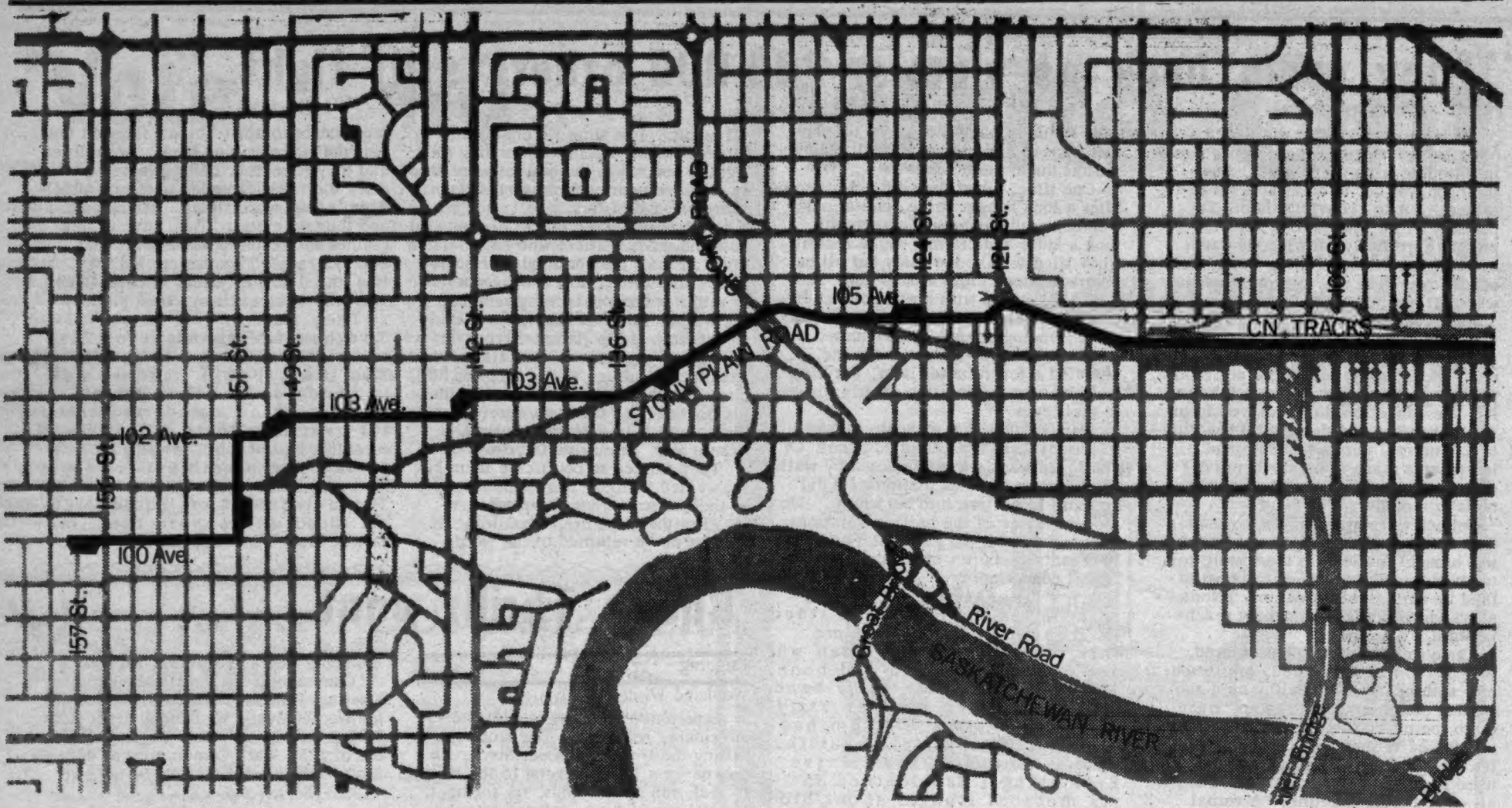
Boyle Street Community Services Co-op
10348 - 96 street
424-4106

West 10
12225 - 105 Avenue
482-6511

Area 12 Action Group
9758 - 88 Avenue
439-3669

Area 13 Co-ordinating Council
6226 Fulton Road
466-1144

North East Edmonton Rate Payer's Association
476-1207



This map shows the route one of the proposed Light Rapid Transit lines would take.

Rapid Transit or freeways?

Edmonton is facing an urgent transportation issue at present. Perimeter sections of the city such as Jasper Place and the southwest quadrant have no fast, direct route to the downtown area.

"The traditionalists have offered the McKinnon Ravine Freeway" (University Practicum in Light Rapid Transit), which has already been stopped once by the protests of citizens concerned about the damage this would do to the ravine.

The alternative is Light Rapid Transit (LRT).

In a recently released report the University Practicum in LRT revised the first proposal for rapid transit to the south western areas of the city and devised an alternate route at "a fraction of (their) own original estimates" (University Practicum in LRT).

The original route, following 107 Ave., would have cost about \$35 million. The high cost was due to the amount of tunnelling, aerial work and property destruction required.

The revised route, for capital and rolling stock, will cost \$13.4 million compared to the \$15 million for an unfinished McKinnon Ravine Road (George Hodge, chief engineer, January 22, 1974). This estimate for the roadway does not include the cost of the land -- \$11,692,800.

The "unfinished" refers to a decision to cut back from a full-fledged freeway

to a four lane, 45 mph road because of excessive costs.

There are other points in favour of LRT other than its relatively low cost.

It will have a carrying capacity of 20,000 people per hour. The roadway solution offers 6,000 per hour. Cost-wise, that is \$2500 per roadway user and \$660 per LRT user.

Probably most important, the total trip time is a reliable 15 minutes compared to auto trip time of 25-35 minutes, barring bad weather conditions or accidents.

LRT is also safer; causes less pollution because it runs on electricity and there has no need for sand or salt; has a low noise level because of welded track construction and elastomer vehicle suspension and it can be operable the same day the Northeast line opens in 1977-78.

In these days of the "energy crisis", it is important to note that LRT is very efficient, requiring only 3.5 kilowatts per mile for a fully loaded car (200 people).

The proposed route would start at the McCauley Plaza underground station, would come above ground at 95 St. on the CN right of way and would travel in a south westerly direction to its terminal point at 157 St. and 100 Ave.

Besides saving money, preventing pollution and moving more people fast-

er, by building LRT instead of the McKinnon Ravine Freeway, the people of Edmonton will also retain a green area that will be suitable for parkland and recreation.

Other ideas included in the proposal were a downtown green mall on 102 Ave. between 97 St. and 109 St., served by a free downtown shuttle bus doing a circle route around the area. This would provide Edmonton with a beautiful commercial, retail, and office development core. The idea of pedestrian malls in downtown areas has been very successful and popular in other major Canadian cities.

The Edmonton City Council and the Administration in August 1973, adopted a general plan in which the basic premise included the following principle:

"The transportation system of Edmonton should secure the maximum use of the public transit component rather than becoming increasingly dependent upon the motor vehicle."

However, much of the Administration's actions belie that statement. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent investigating roadway solutions while no money has been given to studying LRT feasibility. (The university practicum was a voluntary project.)

City Council now has before it \$637 million in roadway proposals, \$48 million of which has just been passed for a

truck route.

In 1971 council rejected a similar scheme (the METS Freeway scheme) because it was an environmental and economical disaster. Its estimated cost was \$750 million.

The extensive use of LRT could save Edmonton taxpayers a lot of money.

For example, the city wants to build a new arterial road on 106 St. to carry the North Line in the rapid transit system scheme. The road itself will cost \$15 million to say nothing of the transit facilities.

An LRT line makes the road unnecessary and the total cost would be \$18.5 million.

LRT could also save money during the Commonwealth Games. A spur-line from the west could provide extra transportation to the games site, thereby allowing the city to cut back on the \$1.2 million parking facilities expenditures.

Economically, ecologically and efficiency-wise, LRT has a freeway system beat hands down.

Light Rapid Transit vs. freeway expansion should be one of the issues in the upcoming October elections.

Transportation is one of the factors which will greatly determine the quality of life in Edmonton.

Will we have nothing but a maze of asphalt and concrete freeways, ringroads, ramps, overpasses and underpasses along with high accident rates, pollution, huge debts and immense maintenance bills.

Or will we have quick, clean, transport, green parks and inner-city recreational areas.

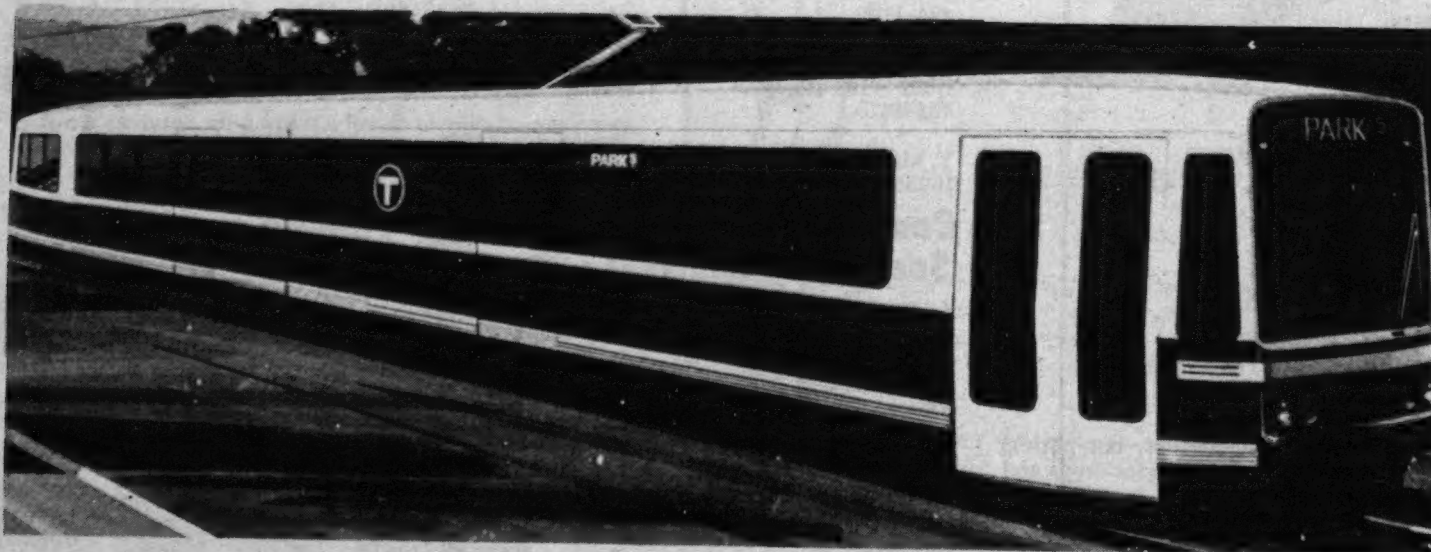
By making ourselves heard -- contacting our aldermen and women (they'll welcome the input), by attending meetings, by writing letters supporting LRT to the various newspapers in Edmonton -- we can make transportation an election issue.

At this time no aldermen have had time to read the proposal presented by the University Practicum.

The Urban Reform Group Edmonton (URGE) has voiced its support of LRT over McKinnon Ravine Freeway. (See POUNDMAKER, February 11).

As a group of concerned citizens they will be trying to field candidates in the October election.

by Colette Forest



Light Rapid Transit vehicles would resemble this. They would hold up to 200 people, using up much less energy than cars.